The Literary Digest

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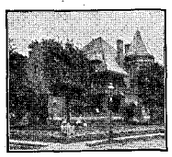
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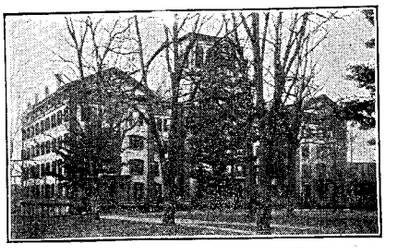

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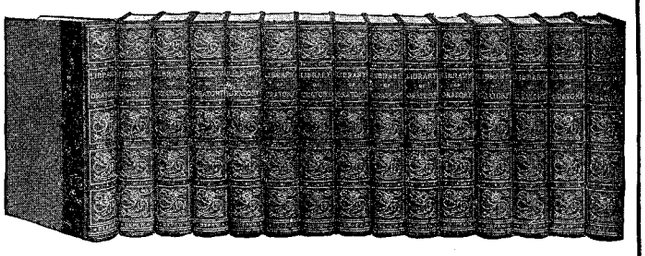

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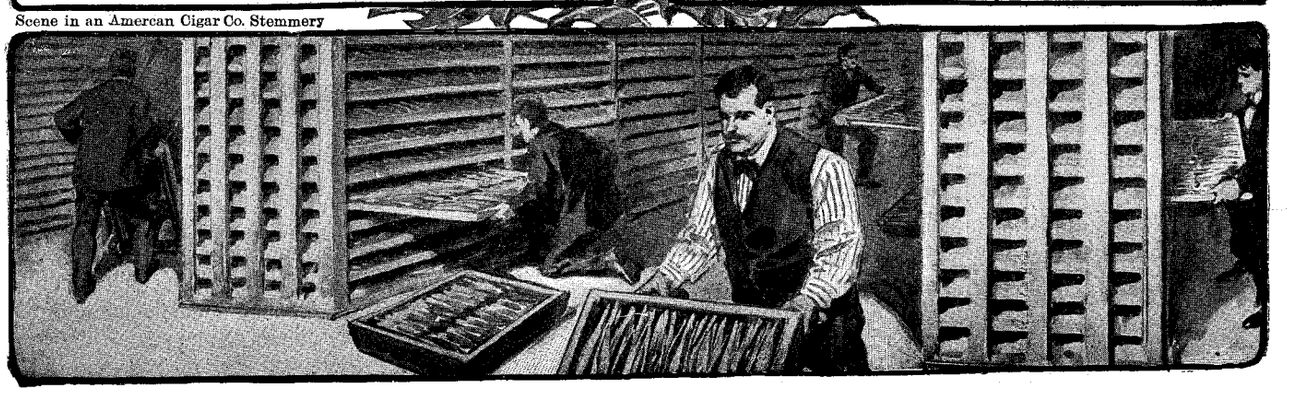

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., No. 6 NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 851

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW MR. BRYAN'S AMENDMENT WOULD AFFECT THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

NOTHING in the proceedings of the Interparliamentary Union has aroused more interesting comment in the American press than its adoption of Mr. William J. Bryan's amendment to the model arbitration treaty which the Union will submit to the coming Hague Conference. Several papers observe that Mr. Bryan must have forgotten the Monroe Doctrine when he drafted his amendment, which provides for mediation even in cases touching the nation's honor. Altho the Interparliamentary Union has indorsed this amendment, his country, these papers think, may shrink from doing so, since it can not consistently assent to an arrangement by which European nations may be called upon to render even a provisional pronouncement on the intrinsic merit of the Monroe Doctrine.

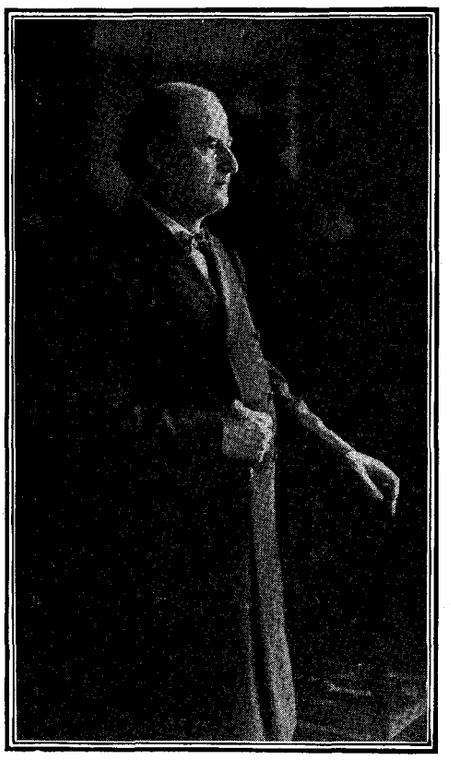
Altho the Interparliamentary Union is an unofficial body, of which the most tangible results are merely certain recommendations which will be submitted next year to the Peace Conference at The Hague, its deliberations, remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "are watched with attention the world over," and its suggestions "command the serious consideration of governments." It is reported that at the Union's fourteenth conference, whose sessions have just closed in London, twenty-four parliaments were unofficially represented. The meetings were remarkable not only for the *personnel* of the delegates, but for the unanimity which marked the proceedings, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. In general terms the Union aims to enlist all parliaments in the cause of peace, to enlarge the powers of The Hague Tribunal, to secure limitation of armament, and generally to mitigate the horrors of war.

Mr. Bryan's much-discussed amendment reads as follows:

"If a disagreement should arise which is not included in those to be submitted to arbitration, the contracting parties shall not resort to an act of hostility before they separately or jointly invite, as the case may necessitate, the formation of an international commission of inquiry or mediation of one or more friendly Powers, this requisition to take place if necessary in accordance with Article VIII. of The Hague Convention providing for a peaceful settlement of international conflicts."

In the course of his speech introducing this amendment Mr. Bryan said, amidst vociferous cheering:

"This resolution is suggested for the three reasons that it gives a chance to investigate the facts, that it gives a chance to separate the question of fact from the question of honor, that it gives a chance for the calming of passion, that it gives a chance for the formation of a controlling public sentiment. I will not disguise the fact that I consider this resolution a long step in the direction of peace, nor will I disguise the fact that I am here because I want this Parliamentary Union to take just as long a step as possible in the direction of universal peace."



A NEW PICTURE OF MR. BRYAN,

Just taken in London by Russell and Sons.

Mr. Bryan explains that his amendment at the Interparliamentary Union was introduced for three reasons, namely: "that it gives a chance to separate the question of fact from the question of honor; that it gives a chance for the calming of passion; that it gives a chance for the formation of a controlling public sentiment."

"Epitomized," says the New York *Press*, "the Bryan plan simply extends to its utmost possibilities the opportunity of world opinion to exert its influence against war." This it regards as "a step of immense importance in the movement toward the unattainable ideal of a world at peace." "If there is one thing more pleasing than another to the people of America it is to see this nation and its representatives figuring before the world in the peace-making capacity," exclaims the Philadelphia *Telegraph* approvingly. "Mr. Bryan's resolution is worthy of the interest it has created," comments the St. Louis *Republic*, which adds that his plan "has the large merit that it would give angry nations time for reflection before plunging into war." "Mr. Bryan is visionary as usual," exclaims the Chicago *Chronicle*; but the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* thinks otherwise. We read:

"It is no secret that the great military powers prefer to be free to carry on unjust wars, but this preference is confined to government pure and simple, and has no place in the hearts of the men, women, and children of the land who are made to suffer by reason of its existence. It is political rather than popular. It is the result of the selfishness of administration and finds no echo in the individuals of the nation, until craftiness on the part of government deceives and inflames their minds.

"It is probable that the criminal class would prefer to hold

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themselves free to carry on depredation against society, but is this preference on their part to be given right of way over the preference of the better element? *The Chronicle* might just as well decry the efforts of society to reform and control the warped ideas of criminals as to sneer and jibe at Mr. Bryan and these peace conferences for seeking to restrain governments from putting in practise policies that send men to errands of death and destruction on mere 'pretexts of national honor.'"

Says the Chicago *Tribune*, remembering the Monroe Doctrine:

"It is a question whether the United States is prepared to accept without qualification the language of the amendment. The American delegates to the International Peace Conference of 1899 stipulated in signing the convention agreed on by it that nothing contained in the convention should 'be construed to require a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.' In other words, questions involving the Monroe Doctrine were to be outside the scope of arbitration. Possibly Mr. Bryan did not think of the Monroe Doctrine when he drafted his mediation amendment. It may not have occurred to him that his countrymen might not be willing to sit with folded arms while some 'friendly' European Powers, acting as mediators, were making a leisurely inquiry into the merits of a controversy which involved the 'traditional attitude' of the United States toward a purely American question."

THE WILEY W. J. B.—"I wonder if I can stand it until 1908."
—Hager in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

That, however, is not the New York *Sun's* view of the matter. That paper says:

"If the Monroe Doctrine in its operation were unjust to European Powers, as was asserted on August 1 by the Paris *Liberté*, we could well understand that the Federal Government might oppose even a provisional submission of it to what would be tantamount to a European tribunal. But it is not true, as the *Liberté* avers, that the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine is to deprive the Latin nations of access to a continent, even for commercial and financial purposes, which they originally peopled and have since financed. Facts refute conclusively the averment. France, Italy, and Spain, together with Germany and Great Britain, share between them a virtual monopoly of South America's import and export trade, and the United States has made no effort to dispute with them the privilege of lending to South-American governments sums amounting in the aggregate to some two billions of dollars. . . . . .

"As the Monroe Doctrine undoubtedly involves the nation's honor, the Federal Government would always be at liberty to resort to war in its behalf, even if the provisional recourse to arbitration advocated by the Interparliamentary Union should become a rule of international law. We should therefore have nothing to lose by consenting to refer to a tribunal ostensibly disinterested a question raising the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. For, even should that doctrine be pronounced invalid, we could still uphold it by force of arms. Meanwhile, we should have at least a chance of getting a favorable decision, and, what is of especial moment, we should secure delay, which we could use to much greater advantage than could a European creditor power. Our standing army is small, but in a twelvemonth or less it would be capable of tremendous expansion. During the same period the resources of our diplomacy might be used to great if not decisive advantage. The British Government, which in 1896 made up its mind not to dispute our competence to interpose in the Venezuela boundary question, is now commonly regarded on both sides of the Atlantic as already committed to acquiescence in the Monroe Doctrine. By implication Germany and Italy recognized the doctrine when, in 1902, they virtually requested our permission to coerce Venezuela. Under the circumstances, and in view of the vital importance of our food supplies to Great Britain, it might not be difficult to gain her cooperation, in case an adverse decision of arbitrators should compel us to make good the doctrine by an appeal to arms."

It is rather on the question of the limitation of naval armament, thinks *The Sun*, that this country will have to hold back, since it can not afford to renounce the rapid enlargement of its naval force so long as the Panama Canal is uncompleted and consequently the cooperation of the Atlantic and Pacific squadrons remains difficult.

THE LABOR PRESS ON LABOR IN POLITICS.

"A GOOD many of labor's editorial 'friends,'" remarks Mr. Samuel Gompers, "are seriously disturbed by the announced determination of the American Federation of Labor to carry the war for justice and fair play deeper into politics." Comments of the general press on the Federation's political program, which aims to oppose Congressmen who are hostile to the interests of labor, were quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week. Turning to the labor press, we find echoed there, in one case at least, something of the uneasiness that Mr. Gompers detected on the part of "his friend the enemy." "It is a 'stuffed club' which the statesmen of the A. F. of L. are now so fiercely brandishing in the faces of the capitalist politicians," exclaims *The Worker* (Socialist, New York), after weighing Mr. Gompers's program. The old party papers, *The Worker* goes on to say, are heralding the new move of the Federation leaders as if it were a great innovation, as if it were really something on the lines of the British Labor Representation Committee, as if it really meant the launching of a labor party; and the Socialist organ suspects that "they have their purpose in thus 'booming' the scheme at this moment." Thus:

"They know that most people read carelessly and that by a clever use of headlines and editorial paragraphs they can produce the false impression that a new labor party, with good chances of immediate success, is coming into the field—and they hope thus to divert from the Socialist party some of the elements which are being driven to it by capitalist oppression."

The Worker, in fact, discovers in the Federation's move a veiled attack upon Socialism. To quote further:

"The Federation leaders have declaimed against politics in the union—whenever it was a matter of giving a hearing to the only clearly avowed labor party, whenever it was a matter even of allowing the discussion of all sides of political questions affecting the interests of the working class. 'No politics in the union,' has been their cry. But at the same time they have been dragging the unions into politics of the worst sort—into personal politics, into universally and inevitably corrupt politics. . . . . .

"Those who will read carefully President Gompers's pronunciamento of last week will see that the Federation leaders propose simply to follow the same old futile policy, with but the slightest modification, the chief difference being the grand flourish with

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MR. FRANK MORRISON,
An associate of Mr. Gompers on the Labor Representation Committee.

which they announce it as if it were an important new departure. They still propose that workingmen should vote for Republican or Democratic candidates if those candidates will make a few promises—and what practical politician will be slow in making promises before election or in forgetting them afterward? Only where both the old-party candidates refuse to promise anything are the workingmen advised to make nominations of their own. Of course there is not the slightest suggestion that where the Socialist party has already nominated men, workingmen, union workingmen, tried and true workingmen—as it has in almost every State and in the large majority of the Congressional districts—the workingmen should support them. That is the farthest from the Federation leaders' intention. It is against the avowed party of the working class, far more than against Roosevelt or Cannon, that this move is aimed."

The Pittsburg *Labor Tribune*, on the other hand, thinks that the wisdom of the Federation's course "will be honestly questioned in very few quarters," and it adds:

"It is exactly the same program that the labor-unions adopted in Great Britain, after they had been trifled with by this party and that. Labor in Great Britain indorsed whatever party candidates made the most satisfactory pledges, and wherever no acceptable candidates were offered by either of the two great parties labor put up its own candidates, a very considerable number of whom it elected. In fact, there are over fifty labor representatives in the present Parliament, and the workingmen of England in consequence have a voice in the affairs of their country such as they never had before. It is a sorry pessimist, indeed, who thinks that this condition bodes any ill either to labor itself or to the country."

The United Mine-Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) approves the program, while recognizing that it is not essentially a new movement on the part of organized labor. It asserts that Mr. Gompers's organization represents "the part of labor that does all the work to secure better working conditions for all of it," and goes on to say:

"Every mining law now on the statute-books in this or any other country was placed there as a direct result of political agitation and political action by the trade-unions and trade-unionists. Our checkweighman laws, anti-pluck-me-store legislation, factory inspection, proper sanitation of mills and factories, safety appliances in connection with machinery, anti-child-labor legislation, the payment of wages at regular intervals in lawful money, have each been secured and given legal existence through the political efforts and propaganda of the wage-workers. The introduction of the Australian ballot system, free text-books in those States where they are provided, the better school facilities that now exist as compared with the past, and, in fact, everything that organized labor has stood for and finally obtained through legislation has been secured in the same manner. So, it is nothing new. . . . . .

"We do not propose to organize any new party. Our votes represent the balance of power which, if properly used, will secure us the legislation for which we are seeking."

Writing in *The American Federationist*, the official magazine of the A. F. of L., Mr. Gompers discusses the movement and some of the criticisms to which it has been subjected. To quote in part:

"It is a little strange that we should be entreated to consider the Populist movement. The Populist party is lifeless, but what of its principles? Wall Street used to condemn as 'Populism,' even as 'anarchy,' the very things which the Republicans now admire in President Roosevelt and for which the 'safe and sane' Democrats are extolling Bryan, and 'indorsing' him for the next Presidential nomination.

"We invite our editorial friends to answer this question.

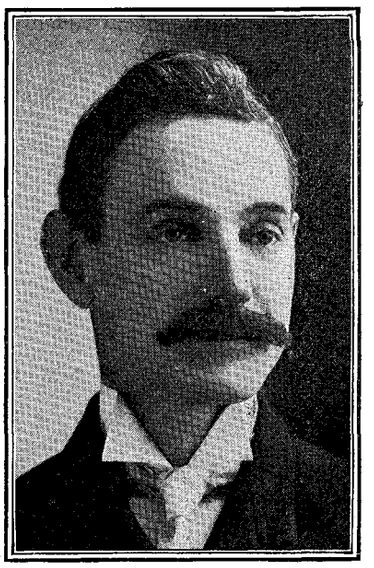
"We would further suggest that they tell us what they think of the labor group in the British House of Commons and of the British 'Labor in Politics' movement. What are the lessons of that movement? Does the British labor situation encourage or discourage political action on the part of intelligent labor, conscious of its power and its needs? Come, gentle friends, give an honest answer to these questions. Have you heard of the Trade-union bill which has passed the House of Commons? Have you heard of any opposition to it? If not, why not? . . . . .

"Government is not platonic. It represents dominant interests. It legislates for those who are strong enough to command respect for their wishes. When the politicians fear the people, they legislate—after a fashion—for the people. When the public is indifferent, special interests control legislation, or they are always vigilant and tireless. . . . . .

"For the toilers to occasionally 'show their teeth' is more effective than to continually bellow their throats sore over the old political party hacks who are owned body, boots, and breeches by corporate power and predatory wealth. The fact that a Senator or Representative in Congress calls himself a Republican or Democrat does not give him a vested right in the workmen's votes.

"And since in adopting this course, at least for this campaign, organized labor does what every other element in the country is doing and has been doing since the first days of the Government, is it not folly as well as hypocrisy to affect pain and surprise at labor's tactics?"

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Chairman of the Labor Representation Committee.



MR. JAMES O'CONNELL,
Associated with Mr. Gompers on the Committee.

Concluding, he appeals to organized labor: "Administer a stinging rebuke to those who have been hostile or indifferent to rights and interests of labor of all the people."

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OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD SOUTH AMERICA.

THE mass of newspaper comment on South-American affairs is divided between forecasts of the part to be played by the discussion of the Drago Doctrine at the Pan-American Congress and praise of Secretary Root's diplomatic speech before that body on the evening of July 31. This address, says the Baltimore *American*, "was in keeping with the dignity and harmony that pervaded the Conference," and the New York *Evening Post* is similarly minded. "It is difficult," says *The Post*, "to see how Mr. Root could have acquitted himself of a somewhat difficult task with greater tact and frankness."

The particular section of the speech which attracts almost universal attention from the press, and nearly as unanimous indorsement, is that which outlines the feeling of our nation toward the republics of the South. In the words of Secretary Root:

"We wish no victories but those of peace, no territory except our own, and no sovereignty except sovereignty over ourselves, which we deem independence.

"The smallest and weakest member of the family of nations is entitled to the respect of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire rights, privileges, or powers we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, expand our trade, and grow in wealth and wisdom, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all our friends to common prosperity and to growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together. Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil on the American Continent can be, and I hope will be, represented with acknowledged rights as equal sovereign states at the great World's Congress at The Hague. This will be the formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American Continent is to be deemed subject to colonization."

This speech of our Secretary of State should go far, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Press*, to dispel in South-American minds any false notion of the "'big stick' in American policy" or any idea that our Government is fond of "practising a brutal disregard of international rights." "Secretary Root's address," continues *The Press*, "by its studied, calm moderation and restraint, expresses the national policy of the United States, past, present, and to come." And, indorsing the arguments of the Secretary, the New York *Tribune* concludes: "Once it seemed to be America against the world. Now it is America with the world." The New York *World*, however, looks in a little different light upon the speech, which it admits, nevertheless, "was sound in sentiment and tactfully turned." But, *The World* adds:

"Speeches will not suffice. The rape of Panama stands of record. The Santo-Domingo adventure is still nursed as a pet measure of the Administration. South and Central Americans may fairly ask themselves whether there will be more sallies abroad when opportunity offers and self-interest invites."

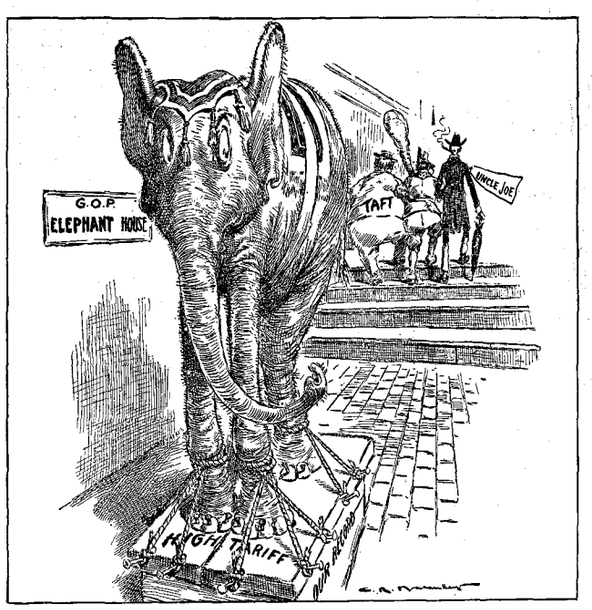
Next in volume to the comment upon this speech of Secretary Root is the discussion of the famous Drago Doctrine. The Boston *Transcript* writes of this subject in a manner reflecting the views of many of the press:

"The Drago Doctrine, . . . denying the right of a nation to resort to force in the collection of its debts from another nation, would commend itself more readily to the chancelleries of Europe, should its enunciation emanate from other than the debt-ridden nations of South America. For the most part the creditors of the republics to the south of us are citizens of Europe, and until Europe shall subscribe to the doctrine its adoption by the Pan-American Conference can mean little.

"It is always unwise to promulgate a doctrine that can not be enforced. The burden of doing this for the Calvo Doctrine against the attacks of European creditors would fall almost entirely on the United States. It is no evidence of lack of sympathy with the principle underlying this doctrine that leads the Washington Government to oppose its adoption by the Conference at this time, but rather the considerations of expediency."

It is generally agreed, as the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* remarks, that "if the European Powers could be brought to agree to this [the Drago Doctrine] it would be the fairest and most sensible plan yet proposed." And yet, with the bulk of creditors situated within the borders of Europe, the feasibility of persuading The Hague Tribunal to accept the doctrine, even if passed upon favorably at Rio de Janeiro, is doubtful. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* sees these obstacles to international acceptance of the doctrine:

"An international acceptance of the Drago Doctrine would greatly simplify the situation, but the question is, can the European governments be induced to make the renunciation which



STANDING PAT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

STILL STANDING PAT—ON THE SAME OLD SPOT.
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

ON THE OLD FOOTING.

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this acceptance would involve? It must be remembered that South America is not the only continent affected. China owes the foreign Powers a huge sum of money, over $300,000,000, and while the Chinese reputation for honesty is high, the Powers will hardly be disposed to surrender the right of using force to collect this debt in case of need."

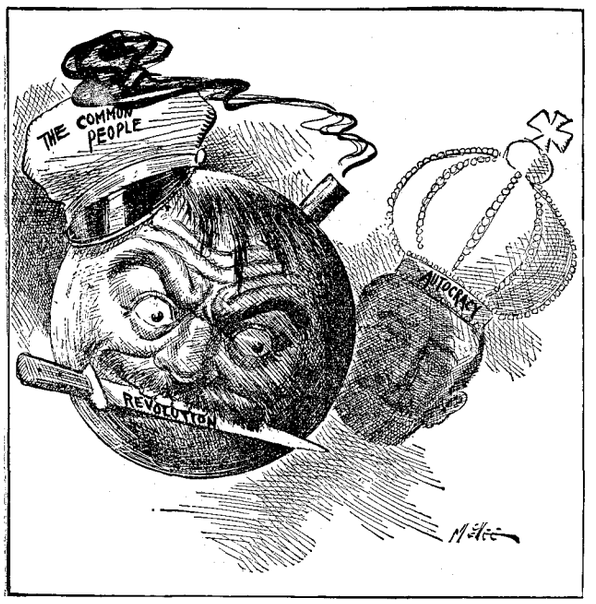
Our own position on the questions covered by the Drago Doctrine has been "wavering," in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News*, which paper points out that:

"President Roosevelt announced that the Monroe Doctrine could not be used to cover the financial delinquency of States, and this was taken to mean that we should not interfere with military demonstrations by England and Germany against Venezuela. But, on the other hand, we later assumed a debt-collecting function toward Santo Domingo. Here our able Secretary of State will have an opportunity to explain, elucidate, and perhaps define."

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* goes beyond most of the press and strikes at what it considers the real difficulty of the matter. "If the South-American countries would pay what they owe," it remarks, "there would be no trouble about making collections by governmental agencies or otherwise."

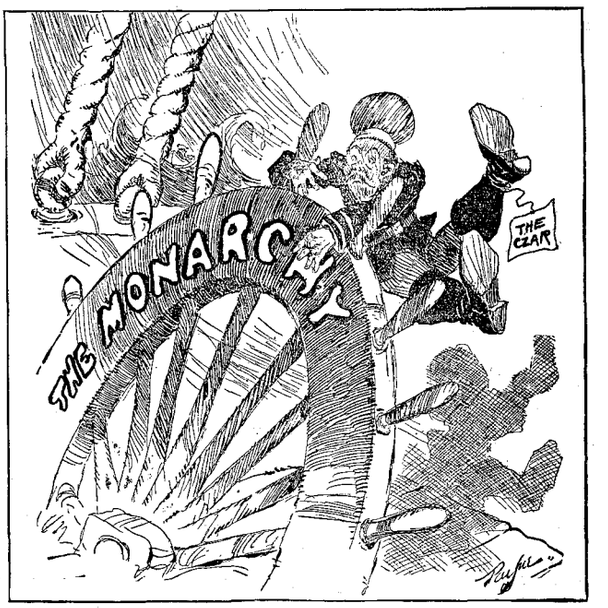
MUTINY IN RUSSIA.

MORE than a year ago, when the crew of the *Kniaz Potemkine* mutinied at Odessa, many observers hailed the event as the beginning of the end for the Russian bureaucracy, since the army and navy, it seemed to them, were no longer to be depended upon as instruments of repression. For a time, however, the bewildering surface eddies in the current of Russian affairs seemed to stultify this view, and only a few weeks ago the Czar, before he dissolved the Douma, received assurances, it is said, that he could place absolute reliance on the loyalty of the troops. Since then, again, sporadic mutinies have broken out in the army and the navy, and mutineers are being shot down in squads. The significance of such revolts as those at Sveaborg and at Helsingfors is not altered by any success the Government may have in suppressing them, remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*. They mean, says *The Daily Times* of the same city, that "somebody has been fooling the credulous ruler of Russia," and that, while the Russian



WILL THAT RUSSIAN ECLIPSE BE TOTAL?
—McKee in the Indianapolis *Star*.

army is loyal, its loyalty is to the people. The Douma's Viborg proclamation, asserts the New York *Press*, was in effect a call to arms, a declaraiton of civil war, and "the army is responding." Owing to that address, says *The Evening Mail* (New York), "every Russian now has words of fire with which to warm his heart." The men of the Douma, it thinks, have shown more of



STEERING HIS OWN BOAT AGAIN.
—Payne in the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*.

the genius of statecraft than they were credited with, and, as a consequence,

"the Czar has now to deal with powerful manifestoes instead of feeble corner-conspiracies. He has to struggle against printed programs and appeals which go everywhere, and which are heard and heeded. He has to answer these manifestoes statement for statement, argument for argument, promise for promise. Scorning the result of a popular election, he finds that in reality the greatest of all elections is on, and that he can not merely command, he must convince."

Says the Pittsburg *Post*:

"Since the Viborg manifesto it has been a professed source of amazement to some viewers of the Russian situation that a revolution did not at once burst into full fury. But the more precise student of affairs in the Czar's former empire would have been bewildered had such an uprising taken place on the ringing of a bell. Still the revolution is on. It will go. The one factor whose uncertainty has disarranged conclusive prediction, that of the army's loyalty, is appearing in clearer light."

To the Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, these mutinies are but another illustration of "the want of unity which seems to have characterized the entire Russian upheaval." Of this lack of unity it says:

"This has not been confined wholly to the popular side. The Czar's vacillations and uncertainties have been equally conspicuous with the meaningless and aimless destruction wrought under the red flag. Both causes are alike responsible for the existing confusion, and when this want of definite purpose is joined to the conflicting interests of races and classes the confusion is worse confounded. The cataclysm so long expected and predicted may be near or far, or the country may be passing through the deepest depths of chastening fire. The events are too close, too stupendous, to be appraised aright by contemporary observers."

The explanation of this, says the Philadelphia *Press*, is to be found in the lack of strong leadership:

"Men die in Russia, die by tens, by hundreds, and by thousands, but nothing is accomplished.

"They fall with unshaken courage, in mutiny, in mob, in revolt, in executions, in the support of order, in the suppression of revolution; but nowhere are results secured. Men die until Russia seems one vast human shambles; but neither cause advances.

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The Czar does not establish order. The revolution does not achieve its end. Both flounder. Neither finds its agents efficient. Human life is poured out like water, resultless.

"Why? No man appears. Neither Government nor revolution can be sustained or succeed unless some man appears. None comes. No leader looms. The Slav nature, which for three centuries has left Russia the one European land without any advance in liberty or self-rule, continues to prevent any advance. Neither Government nor people, neither bureaucracy nor revolution, emerge from the blood-soaked quicksands in which both wrestle and struggle, achieving nothing.

"Everything comes but leadership."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SENATE.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, always a fruitful topic for editorial writers, has started another ripple of newspaper comment by assuring his hearers in a recent speech that "in spite of the popular idea to the contrary, the Senate of the United States is more representative of the people than is the House," a statement in which the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) sees "much of truth and justice." In the House, as now organized, he complains, members do not really represent the people of their district. There is no opportunity to amend bills on the floor, and members are often compelled to vote for or against bills of which they know little or nothing. Nor can they obtain information. In short, by the Senator's account, the members of the House are a race much to be pitied, a sort of douma that no one even cares to dissolve. In the Senate, on the other hand, fuller debate, he maintains, makes for greater responsibility. And he points to the Railroad-Rate bill as a piece of legislation that was immensely improved in the Senate. Before quoting the comments of the press, it may be stated as a fact that members of the House, as a rule, are convinced that the Senate resembles a dead branch, and that they alone are the living trunk producing the laws. The Senate, on the other hand, and former Congressmen elevated to that body, look down on the House as an "omnium gatherum," a sort of irresponsible Alsatia.

The New York *World* (Dem.) draws a moral from the Senator's utterance. It points out that he is no defender of the "special interests," the Senate is said to represent and that therefore his words have weight. It then adds:

"Substantially the same thing was said by Senator Tillman three months ago. 'One reads in the newspapers and magazines the most bitter denunciations of the Senate as a body, because of its supposed subservience to the moneyed interests,' he said. 'When I first came to Washington I shared in the fullest degree this feeling, but I have come to believe, after eleven years' service in the Senate, that there are few really corrupt men in it. The vice of environment in Washington is not so much that of plutocracy as it is that of party subserviency.'

"If Mr. Tillman and Mr. La Follette believed that the Senate was corrupt or that it did not represent the people of the United States they would not hesitate to say so. Neither of them has ever been accused of diffidence in the expression of his opinions or of lacking the courage of his convictions. Yet in spite of the testimony of men whose sources of information are authoritative, young muck-rakers continue to scream about the 'treason' of the United States Senate."

The New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), never too friendly to a radical legislator, remarks upon the case in lighter vein. After quoting Senator La Follette's words, it goes on:

"Perhaps, then, the Senate will not be abolished. Eight months ago few citizens dared to hope it could be saved. It was the 'home of special privileges,' the 'bulwark of monopoly,' the perpetrator of all the terrible crimes that robbed the people of life, liberty, and happiness. The Senators represented neither the political corporations that commissioned them nor the people of the States; they were the servants of 'interests,' the 'tools of corporations,' the 'jackals of the trusts.' When 1905 ended it seemed probable that before another twelvemonth had passed an infuriated people would have made an end of the chamber by fire and sword.

"It is pleasant to record the 'great change.' It is a duty to bestow the reward for accomplishing it on the statesman who deserves it. Senator La Follette is the man. Yet there is one sad thought. The House is a failure, a menace to the country, and is there another La Follette to regenerate it?"

The New York *Press* (Rep.) wishes to explain the Senator's words. "What he means," says *The Press*, "would be better conveyed if he said the Senate was the less misrepresentative of the two bodies." And *The Press* accounts for this by "the greater individual freedom of Senators" and the absence of a Speaker Cannon. Elsewhere that paper calls attention to recent speeches of Senator La Follette's in which he points out how each Senator voted on important measures. Upon the objections made by some to this "candid friend" *The Press* observes:

"It is almost funny to hear the Wisconsin Senator accused of a breach of 'Senatorial courtesy' in reading what the organs of the System are pleased to call 'the La Follette blacklist.' Indeed, it would be difficult for Mr. La Follette to describe 'Senatorial courtesy' from anything he learned of it by experience. Altho he was only four months or so in the upper chamber he was continuously subjected to more or less polite insults. Almost from the day after he took the oath no pains were taken by the majority of Senators to conceal their contempt for a man who would dare to bring a commission direct from the people and immediately enter on their service.

"The System moved to lay him on the table. It interrupted him constantly. When he arose to deliver the ablest address of the whole session, on the Rate bill, the System's Senators moved out of the Chamber in a body. Even the cautious Fairbanks sat on him until he found it was like sitting on the third rail. Altogether the treatment of Mr. La Follette was about as discourteous as it well could be. The attitude of the System Senators reminded us of the Dooley joke: 'Is there an honest man here? There is. He's a spy. Throw him out!'"

MORALITY OF NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.

PITTSBURG as well as New York papers "took notice" when the sister of W. E. Corey, testifying in a Nevada divorce court that her brother was not a fit person to have the custody of his sixteen-year-old son, added the artless opinion that "no wealthy New York man is fit to have charge of a boy of his age." The Pittsburg *Press* remarks that Miss Corey must have been profoundly moved by her contact with modern luxury in order to deem it incumbent upon her to denounce a brother in public. Then the same paper, evidently smarting under the memory of the kind of prominence recently thrust upon Pittsburg by certain of her wealthy sons, goes on to say:

"The metropolis will do well to pause and consider whether it is really so very much better than ancient Babylon or Sodom and Gomorrah. It has become the fashion to decry the morals of Pittsburg. When did any one, under oath, say of Pittsburg what the experienced observer we have cited said about New York?"

The New York *Evening Sun* cheerfully admits that "no New Yorker has declared, under oath or otherwise, that Pittsburg rich men were one and all unfit to bring up a family"; and it adds more seriously:

"An indictment against a class is a dangerous thing to draw. The folly of any such generalizing was shown by Mr. Speaker Cannon at Indianapolis yesterday. When it was hinted that his visit to Coney Island might injure him politically, he said of those whom he had seen there: 'Pretty decent crowd; not all saints, I suppose, but a good average; about as good a 50,000 as one might find anywhere outside of a church—perhaps the average was better.'"

The Herald (New York) reminds us that not until a few years ago, when he had already reached middle life and attained fortune and position as the head of the United States Steel Corporation, did Mr. Corey come to honor New York with his presence.

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Hence "a wealthy man he may be, but he is no more a wealthy New York man than is Harry Thaw or some other Pennsylvanians who have of late attracted public attention." *The Sun* carries the same argument still further. After characterizing Miss Corey's picture of New York millionaires as that which "the yellow camera paints upon the retina of alien tho innocent eyes," it goes on to say:

"The illusion is natural. The amusing thing about it is that it is mainly the 'millionaires' from the outer darkness, most of them brand new, rather hulking in their evening clothes and with a passion for 'sparklers,' whose invasion and sack of Manhattan make this ill reputation for the tame villatic hoarders of golden numbers who belong here. The 'millionaire' who swigs champagne, known to him as 'wine,' for breakfast, and is even suspected of bathing in it; the parochial Alcibiades who 'sounds to this coward and lascivious town his terrible approach,' the giant 'lobster' of Lobsteria, happy in gross vice and happier still in the advertisement of it; this being is in New York, not of it. Sometimes he has lived laborious years blamelessly. He hears of Sybaris. It fascinates him. But he has not the cultivated tastes, the connoisseurship, the refined philosophy of life that can make him an artist even in material enjoyment. Essentially he is a bungler and a boor; and as such he is despised even by his parasites and led captains.

"A composite photograph of the 'wealthy men of New York,' those who have made money here, have roots in the soil, are not just admitted to the freedom of the city, might show a decorous bourgeois, much more of a Sunday-school teacher than a 'sport,' averse to ostentation and publicity. The vices of this city are maintained by strangers."

The New York *World* regards Miss Corey's utterance as one of "glib and flippant foolishness," which "would not be worth noticing if it were not sure to be by many persons half believed." This paper comes stoutly to the defense of the wealthy New Yorker. We read:

"Of the many thousands of wealthy men in New York the great majority live honorable and cleanly lives, have as associates men and women of like character, and are more than usually qualified to be wise advisers and safe companions of youth. Ninety-five per cent. of these men are never known by name to the general reader. Their manner of life tends rather to develop than to suppress the instincts of kindliness which young people are quick to feel. If as parents these men have a fault it is far more likely to be loving overindulgence than that of exposing their own sons to evil associations."

The Evening Post (New York), on the other hand, thinks that after allowance is made for the "excusable personal bitterness" of Miss Corey's assertion, there remains "enough clear truth in it to give the reflecting pause." Thus:

"That truth is that a young man reared in great luxury, and with endless pocket money, is under a great handicap, morally, and that it is always a special credit to him, or to his tutors and governors, if he turns out well. . . . . .

"This spoiling of sons by wealthy fathers is peculiarly a habit of the newly rich. Where money has longer been in the family, the possession of a few millions does not constitute an irresistible temptation to rush out and make a swine of one's self. But the sudden fortunes of the past few years of blessed prosperity have confessedly turned out a crowd of vapid and worthless and helplessly rich young men. Accustomed from boyhood to say with Horace Walpole, 'There is no living in this country under twenty thousand a year,' they betray every lavish and lackadaisical and vicious habit that youth should *not* have. It is not strange that here and there a mother or aunt should be found desiring to pluck at least one brand from that burning."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

In Russia the "Little Father" continues to shrink.—*Butte Inter-Mountain.*

Tom Platt is dissatisfied with his political career. That makes it unanimous.—*Chicago News.*

It was unusual farsightedness that prompted the trust to corner the supply of brimstone.—*Detroit News.*

There seems nothing left for convict labor to do but to organize and go into politics also.—*Detroit Free Press.*

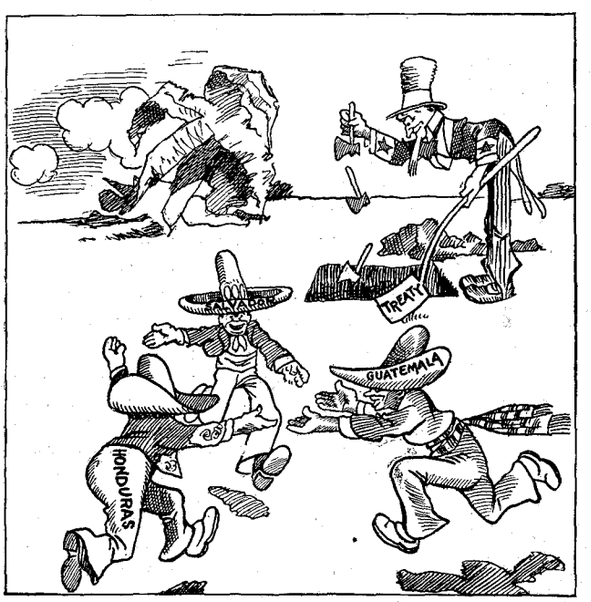
Dowie has been ousted from Zion City by the courts. Now is the time for him to "make good" as a "restorer."—*New York Herald.*

Evidently it is dangerous to get near the French navy when it is trying to hit something else.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

Castro will not be represented in that Pan-American Congress. He is afraid some nation might have sent a sheriff to collect.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Mr. Bryan says he could sit and listen to the debates in the British House of Commons forever. Maybe that can be arranged for him.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The difference between American adulteration of food and German adulteration appears to be that the latter is more scientific and elusive.—*Boston Transcript.*



THE PEACE MAN WORKING AGAIN.

"My long lost brother."

—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

AND BESIDES.

United States—"Shake hands, boys—What is more beautiful than peace?—and, besides—!"

—Warren in the Boston *Herald.*

THE PEACEMAKER WE HAVE ALWAYS WITH US.

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LETTERS AND ART.

RANGER'S LEADERSHIP OF AMERICAN LANDSCAPE ART.

AN English critic has hailed the group of American landscape-painters as "the rising sun in art." In this group the position of primacy is assigned to Henry W. Ranger, an artist who already had taken the foremost place in the "Tonal" school. When a special exhibition of Mr. Ranger's canvases was held in New York last winter his commanding position was seen by the public as well as by artists. In the Old World, says Mr. Henry W. Bromhead, in *The International Studio* (New York, August), "there is at this moment a cessation of great production." Strong and individual artists are working, but no homogeneous school. America alone, according to the writer, possesses such a school, and, he declares further, "by every precedent in the history of art the next great group of landscape-painters will arise on the west side of the Atlantic." Concerning the qualities of the group now in process of formation, with Mr. Ranger as virtual primate, Mr. Bromhead writes:

"They are in full sympathy with the last great schools of landscape art. They are equipped with technical knowledge and power adequate to carry on the work without a break from the point where the movements that have just spent themselves leave off; they possess a domestic landscape in New England that offers subjects with a new flavor, and as beautiful as Fontainebleau ever had to give. Here they are far enough from the Old World not to be overpowered by the greatness of their predecessors, with fresh natural conditions and new problems of light and atmosphere and color to work out, and they are numerous enough and vigorous enough to act upon each other in healthy stimulation, to create that common art atmosphere so beneficial to the individual artist, to whom it is not ever 'good to be alone.' Finally, when I add that they are intensely eager and ambitious, and touched with high ideals and the seriousness of their mission, I think I have said enough to show why I believe the American school to be the rising sun in art."

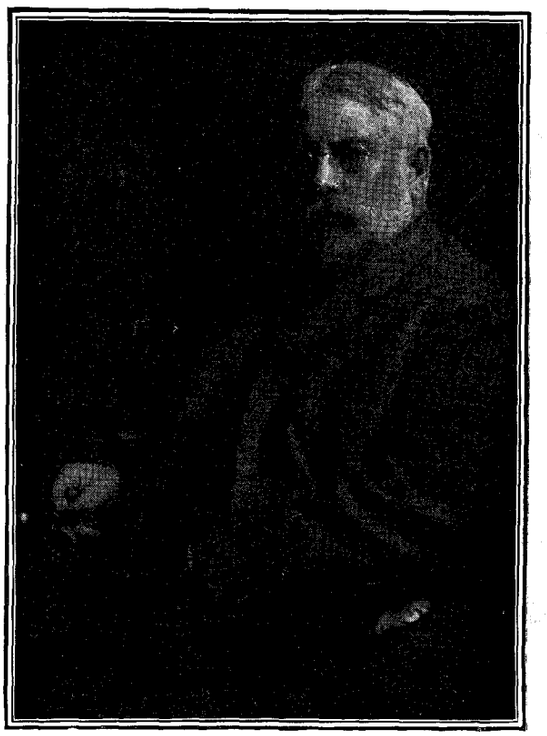
Ranger's position in this school, says Mr. Bromhead, has been achieved by his vital force of personality, his "sound and workmanlike execution, the opulent color sense, the ability to compose fine patterns, and the definite aim—almost always achieved—of expressing some distinct phase of nature's poetry and beauty."

By permission of "The International Studio."

"IN THE WOODLANDS,"
By Henry W. Ranger,
Exhibits Mr. Ranger's power of constructing an interesting and intricate pattern.

Continuing his analysis of Ranger's peculiar qualities, Mr. Bromhead says:

"His pictures are always 'worth while'; they are sane, free from tricks and affectation, and manifest an amazing versatility. Especially attractive in his art is the wholesome health of its temperament, so utterly free from any touch of modern sickliness or melancholy; for what, after all, is melancholy but weakness? And what really great art was ever morbid? . . . . . .



HENRY W. RANGER,

Who stands at the head of American landscape-painters. "His pictures," says Mr. Bromhead, "are always 'worth while'; they are sane, free from tricks and affectation, and manifest an amazing versatility."

"A marked feature of his work has always been its strong individuality. I have never seen any of his work—except, perhaps, a certain water-color made in jest—that could under any circumstances be mistaken for the work of any one but Ranger himself. Ranger, owing to his great technical gifts and astonishing powers of assimilation—which would be dangerous to a weaker man—has at command and does not hesitate to employ other men's language to convey his message when he thinks it suitable."

Relationship to the Barbizon school is obvious in the American school; Ranger's indebtedness to Corot is apparent. But, as Mr. Bromhead points out, the relationship is honorable and the debt squarely paid. We quote:

"There are obvious influences traceable in his work. Men who are the lawful heirs and possess the reversion to the 'good-will' of the Barbizon school will naturally show traces of their artistic progenitors. It seems to me a waste of time to dwell upon these influences. I am more concerned to study the new elements and the fresh flavor, which, as Ranger's work shows, are being developed in the new environment, lest any 'dwellers in Gath' should run away with the idea that Ranger, and those with him, are merely painting Barbizon pictures in America. Ranger's practise seems to be, when tackling any given problem, to employ the language that is naturally suggested by the subject before him; and being a singularly good linguist, so to speak, he has at command greater

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resources than the ordinary painter. The point of the whole matter is that he does this, not in any way because his own technical resources are insufficient, but because he has courage enough to make a challenge on the other man's territory."

Like Turner, says Mr. Bromhead, Ranger has invaded other territories "as a conqueror." His aim is "by no means to digest and conceal his conveyancing, but to proclaim it, and invite the world to see how vastly he could improve upon his models." Further:

"Except that Turner's motive was to a large extent a petty personal pride of which Ranger is quite incapable, the practise of the two men has much in common. Ranger never mixes his borrowings, nor is he an eclectic in the sense in which the word is applied to the Carracci. And just as it was not until Turner had exhausted his experiments that he settled down to 'feed upon himself, to bring unity out of sincerity, and to create an art which recalls neither the work nor the play of any other man whatsoever,' so Ranger has also arrived at a similar position, at the point where Turner was, say, about 1825."

Mr. Bromhead, selecting certain of Ranger's pictures for illustration of the points he makes, tells us how "In the Woodlands" exhibits Ranger's capacity for pattern-making and "his power to produce order and beauty out of nature's confusion." The "Spring Pastures," he says, is a subject of "Ranger's very own, from the simple reason that none of those who went before happened to light upon anything of the kind, and exhibiting his rhythmic feeling for the lie of land, the swelling bosom of a low hill." Of the "Willows," the most "Barbizonian" of Ranger's pictures, he writes:

"'Willows,' with its superb grace of composition, its vibrating gray sky, its soft and lovely light, is a direct challenge to Corot himself, and a masterpiece besides. Why, after all, should it not be possible to go one better even than the great Corot? Something here I see of firmer grip of the composition, absence of a certain flimsiness without any loss of charm, that I am, I suppose, at liberty to prefer over what Corot might have made of the same scene. Turner would not have been afraid to try conclusions in this way—why need Ranger?"

By permission of "The International Studio."

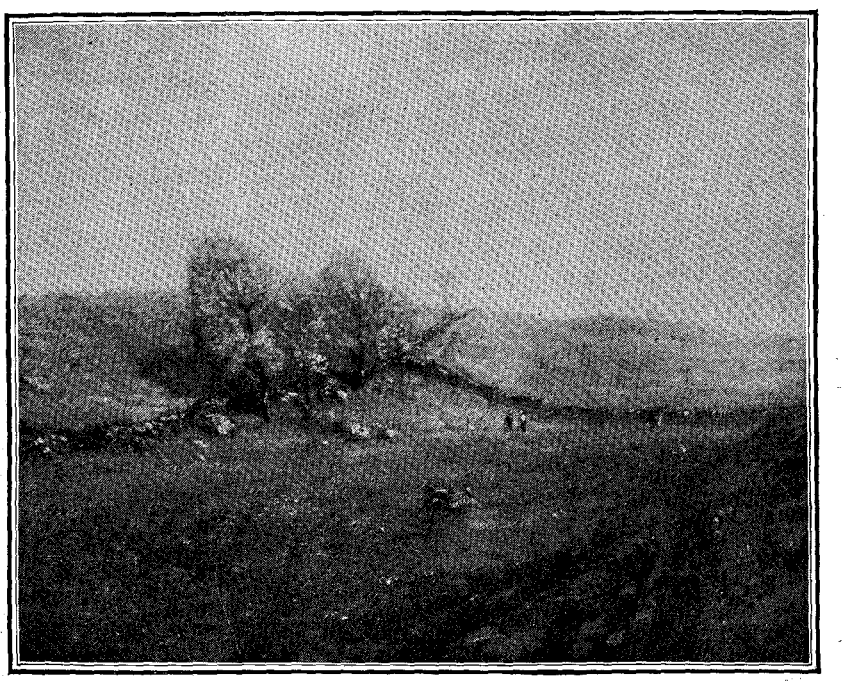
"WILLOWS."

By Henry W. Ranger.

This picture Mr. Bromhead calls "a direct challenge to Corot, and a masterpiece besides."

WESTERN INFLUENCE ON THE JAPANESE NOVEL.

THE old literature of Japan is dead, says Yone Noguchi, and as yet there is "no new literature that has two feet solidly on the ground." New Japan, however, is setting about creating a new literature, and from the account of it given by Mr. Noguchi in *The National Magazine* (Boston) for August, it appears to be a welding of the realism of the West with the charm and beauty native to Oriental art. In the realm of the novel the Japanese are experimenters in the manner considered in these columns last week as possible in the field of poetry. Already the Japanese dream of making their literature universal, and to do this, says Mr. Noguchi, they "must build the Japanese story upon the Occidental method of characterization." Every writer, he informs us, "is attempting to get an honest photograph of the transition age." The models they are following are Zola, Daudet, Tolstoy, and Maupassant. Japan in transition is providing types, apparently, after the very hearts of the European masters. Noguchi writes:



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"SPRING PASTURES."

By Henry W. Ranger.

No one of Ranger's predecessors has shown his "rhythmic feeling for the lie of the land, the swelling bosom of a low hill."

"There is no more favorite subject for a writer than that of a modern Japanese girl who meets all sorts of temptations at each corner, and her freedom, which she gained only yesterday, will be the source of her moral downfall and tragedy. Till recently she was a bird in a cage or a doll in a box. The author is often successful in depicting her love and marriage, which are managed in a different mode from her mother's. The girl is always ready to accept any new thought and action, and naturally she is on the verge of recklessness and danger. All the newspapers are denouncing the morals and slovenliness of 'the modern girl,' who is usually some girl student. Mr. Kosugi's 'Makaze Koikaze' . . . is the story of a Japanese girl student. She is the newest thing in Japan. Girl student there was none until only ten years ago, in the proper meaning. Beside Kosugi, Fuyo Oguri is another apostle of love and writer of the modern Japanese girl. His 'Sei Shun' (Youth) is widely attracting attention in the *Yomiuri*, the best

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literary paper of Tokyo. And here is Roan Uchida, who is the great Tolstoy scholar and observer of humanity.

"But after reviewing all the writers in every line, Roban Koda is the gigantic figure to-day, as he was ten years ago. He will occupy the extensive pages of the modern Japanese history of literature with the late Ozaki. He is a moralist and philosopher before being a novelist. His ideal is purely Japanese, and it quite often shows itself exactly agreeing with the European ideal. His understanding of humanity and how our lives move on is deep and sound. One of his distinctions in literature is healthiness and cleanliness. His diction is poetical. He will not take any second place in all the Japanese history of past literature, and possibly he will be regarded as a giant in the future. And there is Roka Tokutomi, whose novel 'Namiko' has been translated and published by a Boston firm, and he works out somewhat the same ideal from a European point of view, since he has been a constant student of the foreign writers. His intention is to depict a black tide (by the way, he has a great novel called 'Black Tide') running through the human world, and his story is the expression and reflection of a real life. He declared that a novel is nothing if it does not make the world and human life better and more beautiful. He is not writing his story for story-telling sake, nor for art's sake, like the others. His father was of the Confucian school and a Chinese student, and he is like his own father in the European way. His 'Namiko' ran up to the sixtieth edition, and it has been played on many stages in Japan."

There is no political novel worth mentioning, says Mr. Noguchi, and no sociological novel at all. Love-stories are the exclusive product, "often quite dangerous in morals," but "welcomed by their young readers."

The public in general give scant tribute to the producers of fiction. They were formerly regarded as "excusable prodigies," and were mainly nourished on the proposition that "a writer's poverty proves his pride and virtue." The Japanese public "politely respects them and keeps at a distance," says Mr. Noguchi. The writer finds his readers among the modern educated women and young students. "Older people think of novel-reading as a mark of degeneration or imbecility." As a consequence of such conditions Mr. Noguchi asserts that "Japanese writers are the most miserably paid among the writers of the whole world, and, again, . . . they are the most miserably paid Japanese among the people of Japan." For the sake of vividness he asks us to imagine writers of the rank of W. D. Howells or Mark Twain in America receiving no more than fifty dollars a month.

The Dutch Realism of Thomas Hardy.—That the novelist Hardy is a realist is admitted by all critics. Mr. Firmin Roz, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), claims that the realism of this writer is most of all like that of a Dutch painter. To quote:

"The realism of Mr. Hardy does not consist in the tricks of a mere still-life painter, in the dexterity of those painters of nature without a soul, or of mere *genre* canvases. He has sometimes been compared to the artists of Holland. This is a happy characterization. He himself chose as subtitle to one of his earliest romances, 'Under the Greenwood Tree,' the phrase 'Country Scenes after the Manner of the Dutch School.' But the exact detail, the patient truthful perfection, the intensity of minute finish, are but elements of his art, and represent only one aspect of his talent. His handling, without being less faithful, is broader than that of the Dutch master. He rather recalls certain fine passages in Tolstoy and Dostoievsky. For what lies at the root of his artistic power is its humanity. He is full charged with sympathy. Mr. Hardy does not contemplate his characters from a distance, now with a kindly, now with a disdainful eye. No; he sees their life, enters into their thoughts, their sentiments, and their weaknesses. He does not merely talk of them; he sees them. He does not judge them; he understands them. His sympathy inspires him with discernment. It also inspires him with pity; we do not condemn those we love. Whether we admire people or blame them, when we see them as they are, we see their beauty and point it out, for if the real may sometimes be vulgar, the true has always some of the charm of poetry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FEMININITY OF MRS. WHARTON.

PASSING the literary qualities displayed by Mrs. Wharton—her "propriety, tact, and nicety of craftsmanship"—we come upon that which marks her from many other women novelists—her femininity. This trait is analyzed, and its particular quality described as American, by Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick in a comprehensive review of Mrs. Wharton's work. Emphasis of gender, the writer shows, gives the lie, "to male readers at least," who "are sometimes so blinded by prejudice, by an indefensible habit of identifying art with the male sex, that where a woman writes a novel such as 'Jane Eyre' or 'Adam Bede' there is a general masculine readiness to be surprised, and a general masculine agreement that the talents and capacities which created the novel are of a peculiarly masculine order." Mrs. Wharton's talents and capacities, declares Mr. Sedgwick, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August), are "not only intrinsically feminine, but also, despite her cleverness, which, generally speaking, is a neutral trait, they are superficially feminine." To quote:

"This fundamental fact of Mrs. Wharton's femininity is conspicuous in many ways. There was, for instance, in her early stories, a certain feminine dependence, as a girl on skates for the first time might lay the tip of her finger on a supporting arm. She showed a wish to learn, a ready docility, and the attractive simplicity of credulity, toward her first teacher, such as women, with their innate appreciation of authority, possess in a much greater degree than men. This hesitating dependence, as she took her first comparatively timid steps, following as closely as she could the sway and oscillations to which her teacher subjected his equilibrium, served her purpose. She learned her lesson, skated with ever greater ease, and, tho still maintaining the rules she had learned, gradually got her own balance, and, after hard work and frequent practise, skated off, head erect, scarf, ribbons, and vesture floating free, with the speed and security of a racer. Her movements are always feminine movements, her ease, her poise, always feminine.

"There is also in the stories what one might call a certain feminine capriciousness or arbitrariness, even beyond the ordinary autocracy of the story-teller, a method of deciding upon instinct rather than upon reflection. Take the union of episodes. Mrs. Wharton sees her story in episodes, or rather she sees episodes and puts them together. Sometimes they have no natural congruity, or are even rebelliously opposed to union. A man would acknowledge their independence, and leave them apart; but Mrs. Wharton, insisting on her autocratic prerogatives, forcibly unites them. In 'The Sanctuary,' for example, she conceived the idea of repeating weakness of character and similarity of temptation in two generations; so she contrived two episodes, which, however, had no natural bond of union. She then put double duty on the heroine, and made her fulfil the function of joining the two episodes by the ingenious method of marrying her to the hero of the first in order to make her the mother of the hero of the second."

Her choice of plot, Mr. Sedgwick avers, is distinctly feminine. Instancing "The Touchstone," he thinks that a man with the given situation would have shifted the center of gravity and have rearranged all the effects. Of Mrs. Wharton's method he says: "Her emphasis, her sense of interest, of importance, differ from a man's. Her feminine tact—that quality of unexpected control among forces so slight or so stubborn that no man can see how a woman gets her leverage; that power of steering when his rudder would be trailing in the air or stuck in the mud—is conspicuous in dialog, in adjustment of relations, in the whole frame and finish of the story." Tho these characteristics are minor matters, Mr. Sedgwick continues, "they point unhesitatively to the conclusion that Mrs. Wharton is not only mentally feminine, with all the value of personality and humanity, but so much so as to belong plainly enough to the species—the notable and justly celebrated species—the American woman." That species, as portrayed by Sargent, seems by the present writer's analysis to be typified by Mrs. Wharton. He continues:

"This interesting type has been studied with the ardor due to

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the rapid modification by which it has diverged from its European progenitors. Its salient traits are well known, and perhaps no one has portrayed them more effectively than Mr. John Sargent. In his portraits we see a network of nerves drawn too taut for the somewhat inadequate equipment of flesh and blood; an attention given to the business of receiving and acting upon sensations so disproportionate that there is no proper leisure for the sensations themselves; a superior, indeed a snubbing attitude of the nervous system toward the rest of the body. In Sargent's women there is no wholesome tendency to loafing, no ease of manner, no sense of physical *bien-être;* rather they stand, or sit—in the latter case on the edge of their chairs—like discoboli, waiting for a signal to whirl and hurl anything—anywhere—direction being unimportant, the sibylline contortion everything. This fundamental nervous restlessness shows itself in all Mrs. Wharton's stories, in her rapidity of thought, of phrase, of dialog, in her intensity, her eagerness, her rush of thought. This American dash, this cascade-like brilliancy of motion, make, no doubt, for most readers the interest of the stories. But many of us, idle and inefficient, weakly wish for repose, a little pause, a trifling indulgence. With many story-tellers the reader gets aboard an accommodation train, and during the jogging, the stopping, and starting, the pleasant Trollopy leisure, he looks out of the window, reflects on what has gone before, and speculates on what is to come. None of these weaknesses are permitted to Mrs. Wharton's readers—I speak of the stories—we are booked express, the present is all-exacting, and the pace is American."

By courtesy of "The Critic."

EDITH WHARTON.

From a drawing by Kate Rogers Nowell.

Mr. Sedgwick declares that Mrs. Wharton's characteristics show her to be not only "mentally feminine," but to belong "to the notable and justly celebrated species, the American Woman."

WHERE TO FIND REMBRANDTS.

THE wide distribution of Rembrandt's paintings calls out the remark that while this artist's "creative genius struck its roots deep into his native soil, its branches have spread far and wide beyond their national boundaries." Four hundred of his paintings have been located, and the distribution indicated by a writer in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) is such that no radical change is thought likely to occur in the future. More and more the works of the great masters tend, as was pointed out by Mr. Will Low, to gravitate, as if by a kind of natural law, toward the public gallery. The countries of the world stand in the following relation to each other as owners of Rembrandts:

"The country which is richest in original Rembrandts is Germany, where 108 works of this great master have found their resting-place. Close upon Germany follows Great Britain, with upward of 91 of his canvases. England owes this honor to the splendid private collections, which contain about 60 of these great art treasures, whereas Germany owes it to the great number of her public galleries that she is in possession of so many products of Rembrandt's brush. These are not only to be found in the large and world-famous art-galleries of Munich, Dresden, Berlin, etc., but also in the smaller galleries of Gotha and Weimar, Oldenburg and Strasburg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, etc., while those of Cassel and Brunswick also share the honor of displaying upon their walls some of the costliest of the Rembrandt treasures. In France there are 58 Rembrandts, all of which, with the exception of three, are in Paris. In Russia there are 44, of which 43 hang in St. Petersburg. In both these latter countries, accordingly, these rich possessions are perfectly centralized.

"Rembrandt's own country has only managed to secure 29 of his canvases. Austria and Hungary together have 24, while the United States has gradually accumulated 17 of his paintings. Finally, a smaller number are preserved in the galleries of Sweden, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, and Spain.

"In no place in the world can so many Rembrandts be seen together as in London, where there are 58 in all. Paris comes next with 55, while St. Petersburg follows with 43. Up to the present, Berlin has increased its collection to 27, and Cassel boasts of 20 of his canvases. The Hague possesses 18, Vienna and Dresden 17, and Amsterdam 10. These are the cities where Rembrandt's creations are most compactly collected. There is little probability that within any appreciable time this distribution of his works will undergo any radical change. More and more they tend to come into the possession of public galleries, where they remain permanently. Even those which hang as precious heirlooms on the walls of royal castles and of the mansions of the nobility are not likely to be removed from their resting-places for a long time to come. Consequently, whenever there is a Rembrandt to be disposed of, it becomes at once the object of the keenest competition between rich private collectors and the authorities of public galleries, with the result that prices have gone up to fabulous amounts."

In 1749, the writer asserts, a large landscape by Rembrandt could be purchased for three florins ($1.20). Fifty years later the average price of his works had risen, first in Paris and later in London, to the equivalent of something less than $250. In 1807 "Christ and the Woman Taken in Adultery" was sold in London for about $26,800; in 1865 this figure was surpassed when "The Gilder" brought, at a sale in Paris, $31,000. This latter picture, we are told, is at present in the United States and was purchased by its present owner for $80,000. This is not by any means the highest price paid for a Rembrandt. In 1894 the Berlin Museum paid $100,000 for "The Mennonite Preacher Ansloo." The writer concludes:

"It is only too evident that the competition for the purchase of original paintings by Rembrandt is of necessity limited to a small circle. Even large art-galleries are only in a position to secure them when assisted by the self-sacrifice of generous patrons of art as was the case in the recent acquisitions by the Berlin and Frankfort galleries. In fact, the prices are gradually becoming fabulous. The splendid portraits of Martin Day and his wife passed into the possession of Gustav Rothschild after realizing a price of 1,000,000 francs [$200,000]."

"'SALOME' was the sensation of the recent operatic festival at Cologne," says *The Musical Courier* (New York, August 1), and adds: "Strauss's stay in Cologne was a monster ovation from the moment he landed in the Rhenish city until he was called to the footlights fifty times or more after his leading of 'Salome.'" The *Courier* goes on to quote Louis Schneider, the keen critic of the Paris *Gil Blas*, who was at the performances in Cologne, and appears to have been completely conquered by Strauss's latest work. Thus: "Schneider says that it is 'the greatest achievement in German music since "Tristan and Isolde"!' To him the music is 'cerebral, as belonging to a cerebral text,' and its composer has achieved 'the first place among the musicians of Europe.' Schneider compares 'Salome' to a Rembrandt or Goya etching, and ends his rhapsodical praise in this fashion: 'This masterpiece in all its greatness moved me to the innermost depths of my being, just as it forced all the other hearers under the spell of its magic. I have only one fear—that my feeble effort to express what I experienced will remain far behind the might of this overpowering piece of musical thought.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MUMMIES AND CONSUMPTION.

THAT the present prevalence of tuberculosis is directly traceable to the exhumation of Egyptian mummies is asserted by Dr. Rafaelle Sorgnac, lecturer on bacteriology at the Sorbonne, Paris, in a recent monograph on "Egyptology versus Health." The startling part of this theory lies in the statement that tubercle bacilli can live for thousands of years in the bodies of the dead when preserved in the Egyptian manner. Altho Dr. Sorgnac asserts that this has been proved and that these aged bacilli are more deadly than the ordinary kind, science will doubtless require overwhelming evidence before accepting it as fact. To quote an abstract of his monograph given in the New York *World* (July 22), Dr. Sorgnac says:

"The great spread of tuberculosis and consumption throughout Europe and America in the past one hundred years found its causation in the disinterment and shipment broadcast over the land of the mummies which had reposed for thousands of years in the tombs of the pharaohs.

"That the disinterred mummies started the spread of tuberculosis germs in Egypt can not be doubted. There are more tuberculosis germs in the almost impalpable dust around a mummy-case than in many cuspidors of effluvia. These germs live for thousands of years, as has easily been proved, and the exhumation of the bodies, even the well-preserved ones, caused an epidemic of consumption among the workmen and scholars who first exhumed the cases. It is also well known that the keepers of the mummy-cases have been subject to the disease.

"The start of tuberculosis in France in a serious sense may be traced to the great importation of mummies and mummy-cases at the time of the Napoleonic invasion of Egypt, and this start gave the disease its first great foothold in Europe, whence it has spread all over the Eastern World and throughout the Western Hemisphere as well. . . . Dead bodies preserved in the manner peculiar to the Egyptians of the time of the pharaohs are undoubtedly favorite lodging-places for the tubercular bacilli.

"The bacilli from the mummies are undoubtedly of great age, and it has been shown by experiments in Paris that these aged bacilli are infinitely more deadly than those obtained from live persons who are infected."

Writers for the daily press are eager in their suggestions that tuberculosis was the Great Plague of the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and that the violators of Egyptian tombs are getting a taste of it for their sins. Apparently, however, this and similar inferences form no part of Dr. Sorgnac's conclusions. Commenting on the subject Dr. Clifton H. Levy says in the paper already quoted:

"The present state of scientific knowledge is not sufficient to say positively whether bacilli could live so many thousands of years or not. In fact, much that we do know points to the possibility of the persistence of disease germs indefinitely. It is generally admitted by scientists that among bacteria are some species that are able to live without free oxygen, without light, and at a relatively high temperature, and this to an extent known among no other group of living beings.

"It must not be forgotten that the science of bacteriology is a brand-new science, so new, in fact, that we have not had the time as yet to test thoroughly the length of time that a dried bacterium may remain in a suspended state of animation. We do know that some of these when dried will survive a period of ten years and then return to activity. It is the preservation for the first year or two that is difficult or rather astonishing.

"But if a germ survive ten years there is no reason to believe that this germ would not remain in the same condition for ten centuries or twenty or thirty centuries under proper conditions.

"These conditions exist to a nicety in the tombs of Egypt. The bodies had been wrapped in moist cloths first, and then, after continued wrapping, deposited in stone sarcophagi or coffins and placed in tombs, which were hermetically sealed for ages. The temperature was an even, constant one, and it has been proved in connection with all organic matter that the dry soil of Egypt is a wonderful preservative. Manuscripts, for instance, that would have fallen to pieces when buried in any other soil have been perfectly preserved, and it is little wonder, then, if the dried germs of diseases have also been kept in this manner, especially under the very favorable conditions of mummy-making and burial."

EXPLOSIVE EFFECTS OF HIGH-SPEED BULLETS.

MODERN high-speed rifle bullets produce in the human body an effect similar to that of an explosion. This has not been completely explained, but it seems certain that it is due to the speed alone, and not to any peculiarities of motion or rise of temperature. Recent experiments on the subject are described in *Engineering* (London, July 20). Says the writer:

"Kocher showed in 1880 that neither the rotation of the bullet about its longitudinal axis, due to the rifling, nor the heat of impact, has much to do with the phenomena. Various investigations, carried out on behalf of military departments or of humanitarians, seem to demonstrate that the liquid particles hit by the bullet are simply hurled with great force against the liquid particles at rest and against the surrounding walls, and that there is no need to look for any further effect. This is now largely assumed to be correct. . . . But we had, so far, no real measurements to support these views. Martin Gildemeister and Hans Strehl have made such measurements in the Physiological Institute of the University of Königsberg. It can not be said that the experiments so far published in the *Annalen der Physik* settle the question. But it appears that the problem can be investigated by comparatively simple means. The investigators determined the loss of speed which a projectile undergoes when passing through a layer of water. . . . The projectile breaks a wire, and thus causes a condenser to be discharged through a resistance free of induction; the discharge stops when the bullet cuts the second wire. . . . The water was contained in an iron cylinder, which was placed horizontally, and closed at its ends by pieces of parchment paper. The length of the cylinder was, in most experiments, 10 centimeters [4 inches]; but when the cylinder was filled with water the parchment caps bulged out, increasing the axial length to 13 centimeters [5¼ inches]."

The loss of velocity was about one-tenth of that at which the bullet struck the parchment and water. It thus appears to be proportional to the speed and not to its square or some higher power. This agrees with previous calculation; but the actual amount of retardation is vastly less than had been estimated, the actual total for 13 centimeters being about the same as that calculated for 1.7 centimeters. The results of the measurements do not agree very well, and a further investigation of what the writer calls "this essentially mechanical problem" appears desirable.

WHY SALAD IS GOOD IN SUMMER.

THE attractiveness of a salad as an adjunct to a dinner, especially in hot weather, is explained on physiological principles by a writer in *The Lancet* (London). He calls attention to the fact that the sight of food, particularly animal food, often lessens the appetite on a hot day, and that a fresh green salad not only renders the outlook of a meal attractive, but is encouraging also to the digestive organs. He says:

"When there is no inclination to eat or when, as it is commonly said, a person does not 'fancy' his food, there is, as a rule, torpidity of digestive function. With the sight of tempting food the work of the digestive organs is begun. 'The mouth waters,' and even the gastric juice flows in response to a pleasant impression. The salad, therefore, may fill a special and important gap in the dietary; and when it is prepared with oil, as every good salad should be, it becomes an excellent and agreeable vehicle for conveying fat into the body."

The writer tells us that until recent years the salad was an almost ignored dish in Great Britain, its preparation being badly understood. Even now, he says, few English people realize that

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materials for making salad grow wild abundantly in England and may be had for the mere plucking. He writes:

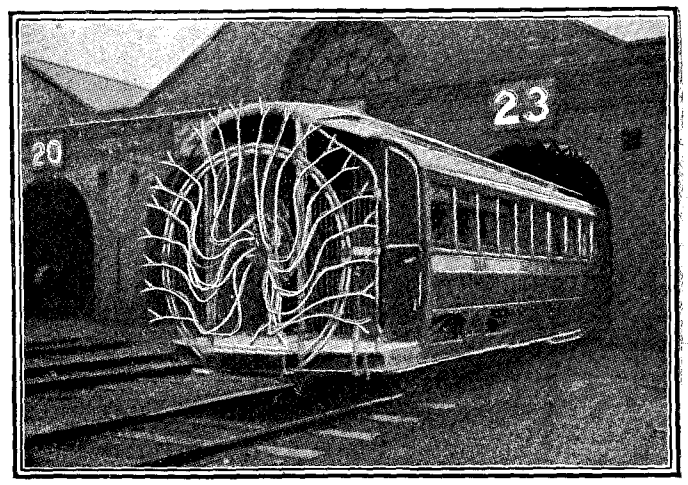
"As a rule, a salad conveys to the average English mind merely a dish of cultivated plants, such as lettuce, endive, cucumber, mustard, cress, onion, or radish. Such excellent wild vegetables as sorrel, dandelion, wild chicory, shepherd's purse, lady's smock, or even stone crop, all dignified by the name of weeds, are well known to our French neighbors as admirable ingredients of a salad, but such plants, tho growing abundantly in every grassy meadow, are almost unknown as materials for a salad in this country. Dressed by the discreet addition of sound olive oil and pure wine vinegar, no more excellent adjunct to the cold dish can be suggested. The oil modifies and 'smooths' the peculiar flavors of the juices of the plant, while the vinegar softens the tissues, renders them more digestible, and gives an agreeable piquancy to the whole. The use of salads prepared from tender plants by those who possess normal digestive powers is undoubtedly salutary, and the constituents of raw green vegetables contain salts which have a favorable effect upon the condition of the blood. In cooking, of course, a large proportion of these salts is removed. It is probably the abundance of alkaline salts in green vegetables which makes them of service in some diseases of the skin."

SOME RAPID WHITEWASHING.

THE painting of large buildings by the use of spraying-machines is already common, but the attachment of a similar machine to a railway car, so that it may deliver 425 gallons of whitewash an hour at 90 pounds pressure, and do its work at a speed of nearly 200 lineal feet a minute, is something new, and probably creates a speed record in the application of pigment. This is what has just been done in the tunnel of a London "tube" railway—the Central London. Says Albert H. Bridge, in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York):

"To [the chief engineer] it seemed that the work of his department could be carried out far better if there were improved lighting, and further that the lighting of the tunnels would be more complete if the walls of the tunnels were whitened so as to diffuse the light, which otherwise was confined to the immediate neighborhood of the lamps themselves.

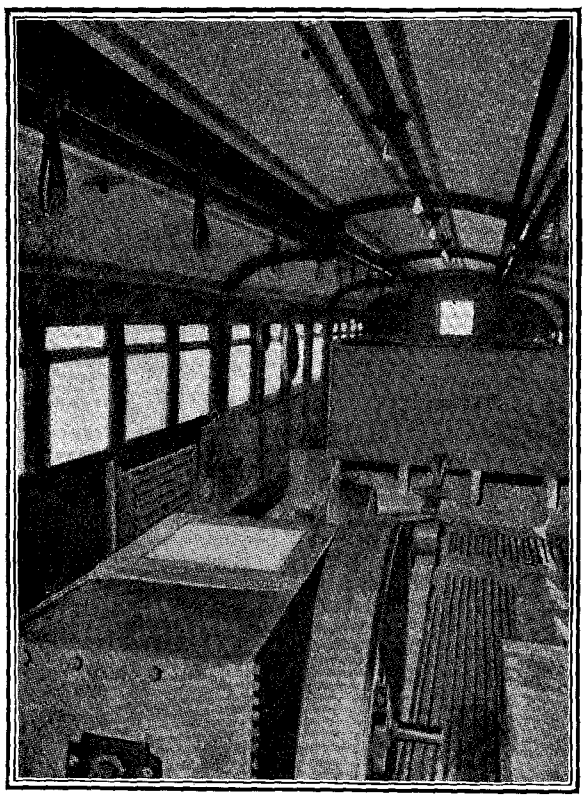
"It was evident that any whitewashing would have to be done by machine if it were to be completed within a reasonable time, as the period during which it is possible to do any work in the tunnels is limited from 1:20 A.M. to 4:20 A.M. on week-days, or to 7:20 A.M. on Sundays. It was Mr. Grove's [the engineer's] original idea to get a machine of the usual type supplied by makers of whitewashing and paint-spraying machines, and fix sprays usually hand-operated at the end of a car and imitate the hand motion as far as possible while the car was traveling slowly



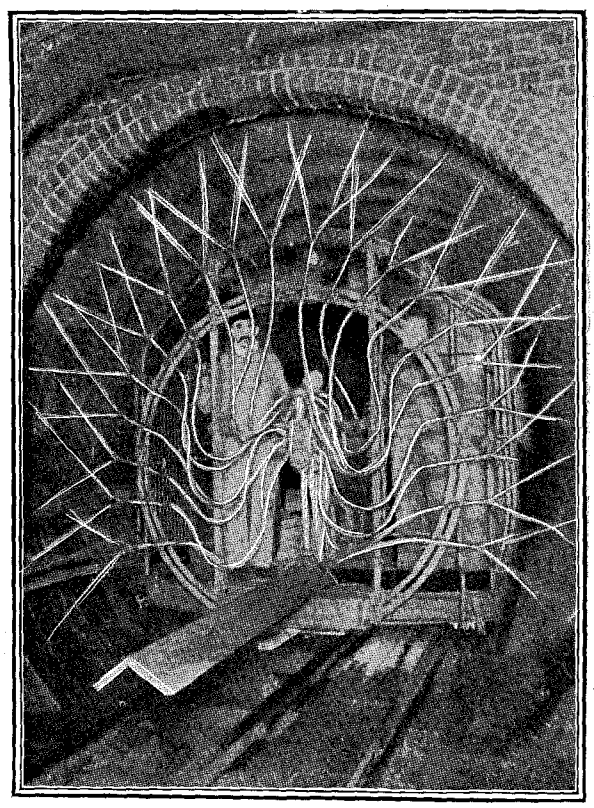
VIEW OF WHITEWASHING MACHINE ON CAR.

through the tunnel, the machine itself being driven by a motor. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the makers to depart from their standard practise, as they seemed to consider it impossible to get the intermittent motion for the pumps. While this was still under the engineer's consideration, attention was directed to a machine regularly used in the Kentish hop-fields for washing hops, and it was decided to adapt this for the purpose. The road wheels have been removed from the machine and the tank has been mounted in the car with a shaft from which a 6-horse-power shunt-wound motor is driven. The pump is inside the tank. The head which carries the jets was removed and it was fixed at the extreme end of the car, twenty nozles being added, making forty in all.

"The pump keeps the pressure at about 90 pounds per square inch, and it is found that at this pressure there is little tendency



INTERIOR OF CAR FOR WHITEWASHING A LONDON "TUBE."



WHITEWASHING MACHINE IN ACTION.

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to choke if the whitewash has been thoroughly sieved. This whitewash is mixed in a large cast-iron tank which forms part of the water-softening plant in the railroad depot, and being close to the track, the car can be readily charged.

"Inside the motor-car, which was one of the Central London's own experimental multiple-unit cars, a tank was fixed holding about 1,200 gallons of whitewash, and this was connected to the small tank containing the pump. This pump keeps the whitewash churned up and well mixed, the cranks and the pump rods being all under the surface of the liquid. By means of resistances, and putting the motors in series, the car can be kept running at a speed of a little over two miles per hour, and at this rate it is possible to do about three-quarters of a mile in forty-five minutes, using about 850 gallons of whitewash and going twice over the work. Previous to the whitewashing, the same machine was used for washing down with water two or three times, so as to remove the dust which had accumulated in the course of five years.

"In practise the car goes up to the depot two or three times a night for a fresh supply of whitewash, so that as much as two miles a night have been done. It is not pretended that the finish is as good as could be secured by hand-work, but from a sanitary and lighting point of view it has practically the same effect. The labor is considerably less, of course, than required by hand operation.

"For more perfect work, it is Mr. Grove's intention, as originally proposed, to put the nozles on a rocking frame to give them a radial movement of 18 inches or so."

A NEW THEORY OF VOLCANOES.

A THEORY of volcanic action that accounts for eruptions by heat due to radioactivity might be considered fanciful if it emanated from a less skilled geologist than Major C. E. Dutton. In *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York) Major Dutton expounds a theory of this kind with much cogency and assures us of his belief that it represents the actual facts. It will doubtless be welcomed by those geologists who do not believe that the interior of the earth, as a whole, is molten, and yet have been unable to explain the sudden activity of local centers of heat. In Major Dutton's theory these local centers are of recent formation and are due to an accumulation of heat whose ultimate source is a radioactive substance in the earth's interior. Major Dutton at the outset calls our attention to the following pertinent facts: (1) the earth's solidity, (2) the relatively small amount of lava thrown out in any one eruption, (3) the constant repetition of eruptions from the same region, and (4) the evidence that the seat of an eruption is always shallow—never deeper than three miles. This last he regards as proved by measurements made of the accompanying earthquake waves. These facts being premised, the writer goes on to state and expound his thesis, as follows:

"We may now proceed to state the probable cause of volcanic eruptions. They are caused, I conceive, by a development of heat resulting from radioactivity in limited tracts at a depth of one to three—at the very utmost not over four—miles from the surface, which is sometimes sufficient to melt the rocks affected by it. The melting is gradual, and when a sufficient quantity is melted the water which it contains becomes explosive and usually suffices to break through the covering, constituting an eruption. When all the lava is erupted and the reservoir is exhausted, it closes up for a time. If the heat continues to be generated, more lava is melted, and in due time another eruption occurs. The process may be repeated again. It may be repeated hundreds or thousands of times. The volcanic action may continue in the same place for hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of years, or it may repeat itself only a few times, or may even occur only once. Indeed, it may fail altogether to erupt to the surface, and in many cases does fail. In other words, it goes through the entire process of preparing for an eruption and does not consummate it.

"This view enables us to explain the repetitive character of volcanic eruptions, which is, perhaps, their most striking and characteristic feature. It is in strong contrast with the view long held that the lava reservoirs are a part of the original constitution of the earth, and have lain in their present position through all the vast period of the earth's evolution, waiting for a convenient occasion to explode and pour forth their fiery contents. It regards the reservoirs as having no real existence as such, and as containing no liquid eruptible contents until some source of heat acts upon them and liquefies a portion of the strata, thus giving rise to the reservoir. When a sufficient quantity of the lava is melted to rupture its covering, the eruption follows. It continues until all the lava which exists for the time being in the reservoir is extravasated. And when all of its ammunition is expended, it must close its action until a fresh supply is provided."

But why should eruptions always emanate from shallow reservoirs? Are eruptive masses formed only at depths of two or three miles, and never at greater depths? In answer to these questions Major Dutton admits that lava pools may be formed at greater depths than three or four miles, but the lava in these cases is never erupted because at such depths the expansion of water vapor can not lift it against the enormous superincumbent pressure. This being all granted, how about the production of radioactivity in sufficient quantities to account for it? Major Dutton is ready also to meet this question. All measurements hitherto made, he asserts, show that the total amount of radioactivity throughout the earth's mass is much greater than is required to account for all its volcanic phenomena. He says:

"The general result of the investigation, so far as it has gone, has been to make clear the fact that the amount of radioactivity in the earth much exceeds the amount which is necessary, so far as the heat generated by it is concerned, to compensate the loss of heat by conduction and radiation. In fact, it appears that the thermal condition at present is one of continual increase of internal temperature of a large portion of the earth, or is so in part; or else, is one of equilibrium between loss and gain. Undoubtedly the amount of radioaction varies somewhat widely in different portions of the earth's interior, in some portions permitting a loss of heat, in others permitting a gain. And when there is a gain, it may proceed in the portions near the surface so far as to liquefy the rocks, and thus furnish all the conditions necessary to volcanic eruptions. . . . . .

"Let us now look for a moment at the presumable details of the process. At a depth of two or three miles in the earth let us assume that radium is in process of being generated. It starts at once upon that process of transformation of which one stage is the production of the so-called emanation, which is a gas of very high density and great penetrating power and diffusibility. We know that the upper strata and soils everywhere contain it, and no reason appears why the same should not be the case with the rock beneath. Wherever the emanation penetrates, the break-up of its particles generates heat and the temperature rises in proportion to the amount of emanation which undergoes transformation in a given time, and falls in proportion to the rate at which it is conducted away. So long as the gain of heat exceeds the loss, so long will the temperature rise until it becomes sufficient to melt the rocks.

"All volcanic lavas contain water, and those whose reservoirs are near the surface contain a large amount of it. Those which have a deeper origin contain a smaller amount of it. The deeper lavas are hotter and are erupted with less violence and in greater mass than the shallow ones, and the reason is obvious."

Respiring Wells.—Wells that draw in air at certain times and blow it out at others have often been observed. From time to time one of these curiosities is "discovered" anew, and if the discoverer is a careful observer he soon finds that the cause is barometric. The "blowing" or "whistling" well connects with a subterranean reservoir of air which is compressed when the outer air is heavy and expands again when it grows light. Certain of these wells situated in the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, have recently been investigated by Grosseteste, a Swiss observer. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, July 7):

"These wells are considered by the inhabitants of these districts as very exact indications of the weather. When the wells blow out air, it is a sign that rain is to follow, and when air is drawn in, it is a sure indication of fine weather. Since the wells are covered

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with a flat stone having a hole in it, according to the custom of the region, it is easy to observe the direction which is taken by the current of air. Some observers installed upon one of the wells a pressure-gage of U-form and were thus able to find some interesting points about the air-currents. Thus they find that a well is very seldom in a state of equilibrium. It blows out when the barometer falls, and sucks in air when it rises. These variations do not exceed a height of one inch on the gage. As to the theory of the action of these wells it is to be remarked that they lie in strata of alluvial gravel covered with vegetable earth which is quite or nearly impervious to water. We may therefore admit that owing to the spaces which exist between the stones of the gravel, these strata form a reservoir of great capacity in which the water circulates. The water comes into the cavities when the atmospheric pressure is lowered, and it leaves them when the pressure rises. The effect of these movements is thus felt within the well, inasmuch as the latter forms the connecting point with the outer air. This phenomenon may be said to have a considerable analogy with the emission of gases by certain hot springs, to caves where a current of air circulates upon the ground, to the variations in the flow of springs, and other phenomena of a like nature."

EFFECT OF MOISTURE ON THE GROWTH OF WOOD.

THE fluffy appearance shown in the accompanying picture (Fig. 1) is familiar to all wood-workers, who know that boards presenting it are useless for any kind of fine work. In *La Nature* (Paris, June 23) Albert Vilcocq tells us that this phenomenon, which is known in France as *bois gras* ("fat wood") is due

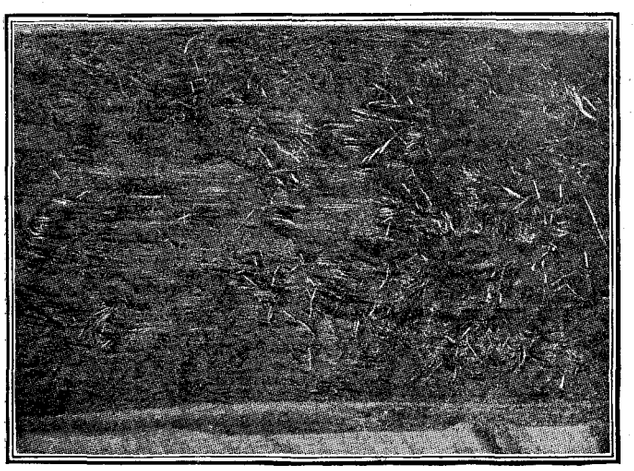

Fig. 1.—PLANK OF CANADA POPLAR FROM A MOIST REGION ("FAT-WOOD").

to an excess of water in the soil where the tree grew. How this brings about the coarse, fibrous quality of the wood he explains as follows:

"Industrial woods, to have the greatest possible value, must have certain indispensable qualities. The woody tissue must be very homogeneous and quite dense; and must also be free from such irregularities and defects as would be likely to lessen its beauty and strength.

"Despite precaution and care, trees are unfortunately too often subject to alterations due to animal or vegetable parasites, to accidental causes, to atmospheric influences, or to a peculiar state of the soil. Most of these affections are now well known, and their causes may be determined without difficulty. There are, however, a certain number which, tho easily explained physiologically, are little known to the ordinary observer and are not even noted in most of the books on sylviculture. Such is the so-called 'fat-wood' (*bois gras*). . . . . .

"Our first illustration, reproducing a photograph of a plank of Canada poplar from the valley of the Morin, shows the most striking characteristics of 'fat-wood.' The wood, instead of having its usual compactness, has long woody fibers, vaguely resembling masses of flax. It is unfit for any industrial use and its commercial value is practically nothing. This peculiar state of the woody tissue is quite easy to explain if we recall the physiological laws that govern the development of plants.

"With plants, as with animals, life is maintained by nutritive solutions which penetrate into the organism, circulate, are elaborated, and change into tissue, while their inutilizable elements are rejected. Hence we have a number of functions—absorption, circulation, respiration, nutrition, transpiration, and secretion."

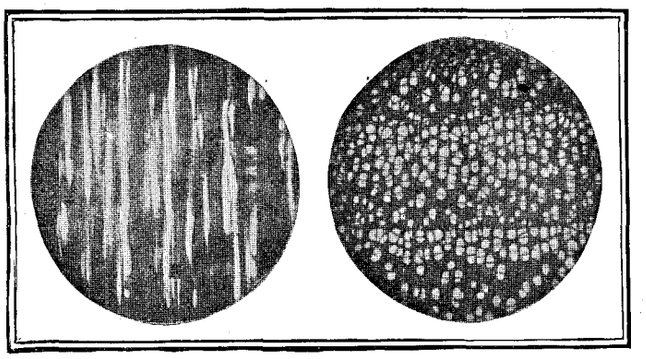

Fig. 2.—TRANSVERSE SECTION. Fig. 3.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF CANADA POPLAR WOOD FROM DRY REGION.
Enlargement 100 Diameters.

The food substances that occur in the soil and are held in solution in the water, Mr. Vilcocq notes, are distributed throughout all parts of the plant by means of vessels whose diameter depends on the amount of liquid to be transported. They then undergo chemical modification, and, under the vital influence of the cells, combine in various ways. He continues:

"These physiological functions bring about, in trees and shrubs, the development of fibers or fusiform cells, elongated parallel to the axis of the stem. The grouping of these fibers and the thickness of their walls constitute the principal element of strength in woody species.

"Trees, like all cultivated plants, need soil of a special quality to furnish good products; they have a marked preference for light alluvial soil, substantial, deep, and moist without excess. In such regions are found most mineral elements, and each species selects those that it prefers, whatever may be its particular tastes. . . . In all other kinds of soil ligneous tissue is in some sort the reflection of the particular soil that produces it. In shallow soils, overlying an arid subsoil that is impenetrable to roots, forest vegetation consists generally only of slightly developed thicket and underbrush.

"In dry soils, in which large trees may grow, their roots absorb a liquid rich in nutritive substance, but very limited in quantity. The vessels, having little liquid to transport, are few in number and very fine. The result is a wood of great density. The photomicrographs 2 and 3 give an idea of this. They represent longitudinal and transverse sections of a Canada poplar growing in the environs of Montargis, near the Chesnoy Agricultural School, in a shallow dry limestone soil. . . . When, on the contrary, the tree is growing in a very moist place, it presents opposite characteristics and has a very porous texture. These peculiarities result

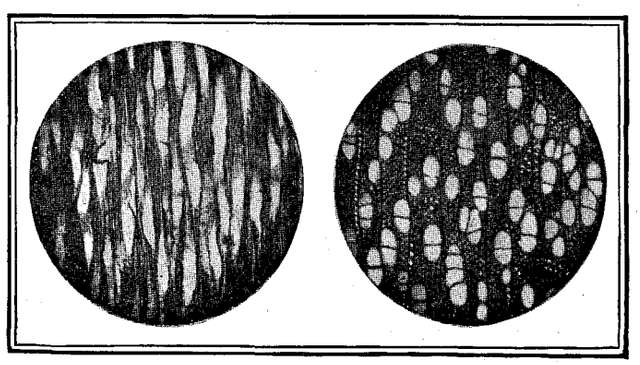

Fig. 4.—TRANSVERSE SECTION. Fig. 5.—LONGITUDINAL SECTION.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF CANADA POPLAR WOOD FROM MOIST SOIL ("FAT-WOOD").
Enlargement 100 Diameters.

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from the conditions in which the plant finds itself. The nutritive substances enter the roots in a state of very dilute solution, the sap is poor and finds it impossible to elaborate much woody matter. The roots, being deprived of air, have no great vitality, and impress upon the sap only a slight ascensional force. The tree thus organizes a system of defense that it may fight to advantage against such unfavorable conditions; it forms more numerous vessels of greater size, so constituted as to allow the transmission of a larger quantity of liquid. The sap, because of its poverty, can not deposit much woody substance in the fibers, which, being insufficiently nourished, remain always rather thin.

"The woody tissues thus undergo, from this state of things, the profound anatomical changes shown clearly in the figures 4 and 5. These are photomicrographs of longitudinal and transverse sections of the plank represented in Fig. 1, with the same degree of enlargement as Figs. 2 and 3, namely, 100 diameters. The cause of the production of 'fat-wood' thus depends entirely on excess of moisture in the soil. Hence it is possible to deal effectively with this affection; where it is to be apprehended, it suffices to drain the region in which the trees are to be planted."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A USE FOR THE NITROGEN OF THE AIR.

IT really begins to look as if the chemists were going to make a commercially valuable substance out of that very abundant but inert element, the nitrogen of the atmosphere. How "the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen," or its combination with oxygen in commercially usable products, has been accomplished by the use of powerful electrical discharges, has already been told in these columns. Now the technologists are investigating the economics of the process and find that the artificial nitrates are already nearly, if not quite, able to compete with the natural product. Commenting on the plant now in operation in Norway, *The Electrical World* (New York, July 21) notes that the subject possesses far more than a merely theoretical interest. It says:

"If one stops to contemplate the result of a famine in natural nitrates the outlook is something astonishing. Bereft of nitric acid, chemical manufacture would be in an exceedingly bad way all along the line. It is the universal cheap oxidizing agent in addition to all its more direct uses, and beyond this is the basis of practically all explosives. The Peace Society should view with alarm the new process as tending to the perpetuation of 'villainous saltpeter' and all its militant train. . . . . .

"As to the economic side of the process, the case is not yet clear. The reported consumption of electrical energy is about 4.1 kilowatt-hour per pound avoirdupois of nitric acid. If this figure can actually be maintained, the process looks feasible commercially when very cheap power can be obtained, especially as the product should be of rather a high grade. The strongest commercial acid costs in this country between 5 and 6 cents per pound by the carboy, and with proper allowance for dealers' profits it looks very much as if, using cheap water-power as a source of energy, the synthetic acid might be able to compete, if not immediately, then at some not distant date when natural nitrates must inevitably be higher than at present."

This, of course, the writer reminds us, does not take into account the possibility of improvement in the process, which is a very strong one. Many new chemical products that have at first been hardly able to compete with the natural ones have later pushed them hard. This was notably the case, we are told, with the manufacture of alizarin and of artificial indigo. The writer goes on to say:

"The Notodden plant as now installed is on a commercial scale and its product of nitric acid and calcium nitrate should be large enough to give sound data for judging the commercial value of the process. If it succeeds, as we trust it may, it will open up a new use for electricity on a very large scale. The amount of nitric acid and nitrates used is tremendous, so that there need be little fear of over-production.

"Especially is there use for a new industry like this as auxiliary to the complete development of water-powers. The standing problem of hydro-electric engineering is the utilization of the entire available flow. Nature is unkind in furnishing so uneven a water supply as generally exists. There is a real need for industries that can take power at times when it is not otherwise usable and employ it in amounts sufficient to prevent waste. Pulp-mills have sometimes proved very useful auxiliaries by doing this very thing, and electrochemical works may be made even more useful, especially in cases such as this where the raw material can be taken in without cost or at least very cheaply, and whereof the product can be conveniently stored. There are many hydraulic powers of which the flow available for power transmission purposes is moderate and impossible to be delivered at very low cost. Yet the same privilege may for four or five months have thousands of horse-power running over the dam. The market for such extra power is difficult to find, since it can not fairly be described even as secondary power. It is, however, temporary power which for part of the year could be put to good use in electrochemical industries if these were of such a character as could be carried on discontinuously. Processes like the one here considered seem better able to meet these conditions than almost any others, and could be conducted very economically. Electric power from the surplus of the high-water months could be profitably furnished at below half a cent per kilowatt-hour in many localities—far enough below in fact to give electrochemical processes now unremunerative a fair chance for profitable existence."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT air which has been breathed has a higher electrical conductivity than normal air is shown by the recent experiments of I. R. Ashworth, says *Science Abstracts* (London). "The author determined the conductivity of the air in a lecture-room to hold 140 students, on a number of occasions both before and after the room had been used. In all cases the conductivity is greater immediately after the room has been used than immediately before, the difference being greater when there is no ventilation than when the ventilators have been working. A similar effect is observed in the case of a sleeping-room, the experiments being performed with electric charges of both kinds. Control experiments were carried out when the rooms had been unoccupied; in this case no change in conductivity occurred."

"ROTTERMANN, of Cincinnati," according to *The Medical Times* (New York July), "declares that most vegetarians have dilated stomachs and intestines, resulting from the accommodation of large quantities of food necessary to supply their wants. The powers both of resistance to great exertions, as well as the neutralization through the activity of organic cells, leucocytes, etc., the poisonous influence of disease, is much decreased, while convalescence is considerably prolonged. Swan, who has studied the *metabolism of a vegetarian*, finds that such diet is not calculated to produce a properly nourished and mentally and bodily active person. He finds that the literature advocating vegetarianism contains no accurate scientific analysis of the requirements of the human organism; and the arguments advanced in favor of such a regimen are either pseudoscientific or sentimental."

"AN eminent New York engineer and practical builder who has to his credit many of the finest sky-scrapers of the metropolis states," says *Rock Products* (Louisville, Ky., June 22), "that a one-hundred story building, built of reenforced concrete and towering more than 1,000 feet from the ground, may yet be seen by people who are living and even reached middle life. The fifty-story buildings, which are now being seriously considered as a future possibility, will constitute but a stepping-stone to the seventy-five-story buildings and then to the one-hundred-story buildings. The principal drawback which now presents itself is said to be the impossibility of providing elevator accommodations for even a fifty-story building, for the reason that the weight of the cable to support the car in the numerous thirty-story buildings now in commission, is enormous, and some other method of utilizing the upper floors will have to be invented and introduced before the sky-scraper can be built any higher. The limits of the elevator, as understood at this time, have been already reached."

"EVERY little while," says *The Medical Standard*, "one sees a revival, usually in the sensational daily press or in an equally sensational novel, of the idea that a photograph of a murderer may be made upon the retina of his victim and lead to the former's identification with the crime. An optical exchange, commenting on this popular fancy, points out the condition necessary to such a phenomenon. The subject or victim would have to be strapped in a chair, so as to be absolutely immovable, and also placed under the influence of an anesthetic; his eyelid held open by means of a speculum, and the pupil dilated with a mydriatic. The murderer would likewise have to have his face kept immovable, at a certain fixed distance, during the whole of ten minutes' exposure, his face brilliantly illuminated, and all extraneous light excluded. The refraction of the victim's eye should be known and the proper lens so placed as to focus sharply the image of the face of the murderer on the victim's retina. The moment the exposure was sufficient the eye would have to be smeared over with lamp black, and taken from the orbit in a non-actinic (ruby) light, divided in two, and the posterior half placed in a solution of alum. Evidently before such a means of discovery and identification can become available it will be necessary to establish a school for murderers, and either enact a statute of compulsory education or establish a system of immunity baths in connection therewith."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEW SUNDAY LAWS FOR FRANCE AND CANADA.

NEW Sunday laws, recently enacted in France and in Canada, give some interesting indications of the status of religious sentiment in the respective countries. In France the object aimed at in this new legislation is to secure "a weekly day of rest," and to bring about that end both labor-unions and Clericals have been united. Tho the law was a part of the general program of the Government for the improvement of the condition of the working classes, objection arose in some quarters on the ground that the choice of Sunday as the day of rest seemed to show a return to the old union of Church and State. *The Independent* (New York) is of the opinion that the French law will be used as a model for legislation on the subject in other countries. We quote the summary it gives of the main provisions of the new law:

"No industrial or commercial establishment of any kind, whether public or private, lay or religious, even of those for education or benevolence, is permitted to work an employee more than six days a week. The weekly period of rest should be twenty-four consecutive hours. It should be on Sunday. Wherever the complete closing of an establishment on Sunday would be prejudicial to the interests of the public, the weekly rest may be given for part or all of the year in one of the following ways: (1) On some other day of the week for the whole personnel of the establishment, (2) from Sunday noon to Monday noon, (3) Sunday afternoon with a compensatory holiday by rotation every fortnight, or (4) by shifts in rotation of part or all the employees. These exceptions can only be made by direct authorization of the Government. The day of rest by rotation (4) is permitted only to the following establishments: Hotels and restaurants; shops for sale of tobacco and fresh flowers; hospitals, asylums, and drug-stores; baths; newspapers, museums, theaters, and libraries; water-works, gas-works, and power plants; transportation other than railroads; and industries dealing with perishable material or products. In the case of public works of an urgent nature, such as the prevention or repair of accidents, the weekly day of rest may be suspended for the workman needed. Railroads and steamships are provided for in another law."

Decidedly more drastic are the laws placed on the statute-books of Canada by the Parliament just adjourned. The act was promoted by the Lord's Day Alliance and aimed at securing a better observance of the Sabbath. Hitherto the matter of Sabbath observance has been left to the regulation of the provincial legislatures, but results have been unsatisfactory. The organization which has been interested in furthering this legislation is said to be non-sectarian in its sentiment and membership, but the work which it has achieved may possibly challenge comparison with the old "blue laws" which gave Connecticut in its early days a reputation for drastic Sunday oversight. A lay view of the Canadian law, from an American standpoint, may be seen in the following summary and running comment in the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"Sweeping, indeed, are the provisions, comprehensive the scope, and stringent the penalties of this new and rather remarkable measure. All Sunday trading is positively prohibited, together with all remunerated service of whatever kind, excepting only in the case of works of necessity and mercy. Railroad companies must not run excursion trains, or handle either incoming or outgoing freight, or do any kind of work except such as can not be done at any other time and is essential to the safety of the public. Theatrical entertainments and public games, all kinds of sports or amusements for gain or prize or reward are placed under the ban. So is the Sunday newspaper. It must neither be published at home nor imported from abroad—meaning the United States—and its sale or distribution is forbidden. Whether this prohibition extends to the Monday paper, which, as every one knows, is in large part the product of Sunday labor, is not stated, but logically it ought to, if it doesn't.

"Its penal provisions are made expressly applicable to corporations and employers. Under the previous practise the penalty for Sabbath-breaking was only imposed upon the actual perpetrator of the breach. He is not now permitted to escape, but is liable to a fine graded up from one to forty dollars; but for the employer the punishment is more severe. He may be fined from twenty to one hundred dollars, or from fifty to five hundred in the case of a corporation. What is regarded as a merit in the law is its impartiality. It exempts no one. The barber must not shave, the professional man must not persist in his profession, the farmer must not take advantage of a fine day to get in his crop in anticipation of a threatened rain, at least it would seem that he must not, altho possibly this would be declared allowable under the clause exempting 'works of necessity and mercy.' It is true that maple sugar may be manufactured in the grove, but this is such a small violation of the principle at stake that it may be overlooked."

The Inquirer remarks that if the act expresses the sentiment of the country it can be made effective; but if it does not, and unless a demand for its enforcement is urgent and persistent, it is likely to remain a good deal of a dead letter.

POLAND'S EXPECTATION OF DIVINE AID.

WHEN Poland was partitioned among her three neighbors in 1794, modern Polish poets think that something more than political freedom was injured by the incident. They think the providential plan of God in the disposition of European nationalities was interfered with. They speak like Hebrew seers dwelling on the sorrows of "the daughter of Zion" and praying that a messiah may come "to restore again the kingdom to Israel." At a time when internationalism, socialism, and republicanism are offering merely human plans and secular panaceas for the political ills of the world, it is curious to see Poland, as expressed in the voice of her poets, finding consolation and hope from the idea that a providential, perhaps even a supernatural, solution to her unhappy and distracted condition may be the outcome. That such is the case is shown by Edouard Schuré in the *Revue* (Paris). He tells us that at this moment the three great poets of Poland, Mickiewicz, "the prophet of battle," Slowacki, "the mystic visionary," and Krasinski, "the pessimistic thinker and severe monitor of the people," are religious writers believing in a messianic deliverance for Poland. This "messianic idea," says Mr. Schuré, gives to Polish poetry "a stamp and character unique in European literature." "The relations of Mickiewicz with the religious mystic Towianski suggest the fact that Poland's messianic hope and the prophetic spirit of its poets spring from the resemblance between the destinies of ancient Israel and those of Poland."

After giving the above characterization of the three great Polish singers, who, he says, "really belong to European literature, the pantheon only attained by men whose works have contributed to the progress of human thought, as well as to national progress," he proceeds as follows:

"If such are the differences in the temperaments of the three great romantic poets of Poland, what is the common thought that binds them into an inseparable group? This vital thought is the idea of a coming messiah for Poland. That is to say, they religiously believe in the providential mission of Poland, and in their country's final restoration, in spite of its present dismemberment. This intense and profound faith Mickiewicz has frequently expressed in his poetry as in his prose utterances, in his lectures at the Collège de France and his addresses at Lausanne and Rome. He sums up this idealization by calling his country the Christ of nations, the messianic people. Slowacki personifies this ideal Poland under the form of an angel blazing with light. It is this angel that Krasinski salutes, when in his 'Song of Dawn' he portrays Poland as an angel clothed in white and purple hovering over the heads of the people kneeling in prayer to God. The same poet in a letter to Lamartine expresses this idea of messianic Poland in terms the clearest and most philosophic. This remarkable passage runs as follows: 'Poland has been elected of God to preach to the peoples, not by words, but by deeds, the great and

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holy principle of terrestrial nationalities, namely, that only by being preserved inviolable and holy can they at length unite in forming a humanity at once harmonious and universal.' After declaring that France preaches the love of men, philanthropy, and Poland preaches the love of God, religion, he adds that these principles are inseparable, and one can not exist without the other."

Mr. Schuré comes to the conclusion that, considering the way in which Greece was resuscitated into a free nationality, there is no reason to doubt that "the apocalyptic visions" of Poland's poet may eventually have a sort of messianic fulfilment.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IMBROGLIO OVER THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

THE Education bill now pending in the Houses of Parliament "seems to be an honest attempt to arrive at a just and lasting settlement of the religious problem in the elementary schools," says Clifford Webster Barnes. Mr. Barnes is a special commissioner of the American Religious Education Association to investigate moral and religious instruction in the schools of Europe, and writes, from an advantageous position, of a matter presenting difficulties to American readers from the utter dissimilarity of the American and English education systems. The writer notes first of all the immense mass of opposition confronting the bill. The entire House of Lords, wielding the greatest social force in England, and including the bishops who "virtually control thousands of the clergy, over 14,000 schools and more than twice that number of teachers," stand in solid opposition. They declare the measure "a bill of pure robbery and confiscation." The late Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet are quoted as saying: "The Government has the deliberate intention of crushing the Church of England." They declare that the bill "has lit a flame of indignation from one end of England to another, and will light the fires of religious bitterness in every parish throughout the kingdom." The Catholics assert that "the passing of the bill would drive Catholics into war"; while certain Nonconformist leaders protest that "the concessions in the bill are an outrage. They will lead us back into blank sectarianism." Mr. Barnes says of the bill, in *The Outlook* (August 4):

"Judging this fiercely maligned bill from the unprejudiced standpoint of an outsider, there seems much to admire and little to criticize when all the circumstances are fully considered. It may fairly be said that the Balfour Government was turned out of office because, by the Act of 1902, it placed upon the country the maintenance of the denominational schools, and yet gave their control into the hands of the church. There is a general agreement, therefore, that the overwhelming majority which swept the new Government into power determined that the following principles should be enacted into law:

"1. Unification of the public-school system.

"2. Complete local control where public funds are received.

"3. Abolition of religious tests for teachers.

"The new bill by its first clause has virtually met these three requirements. It makes it impossible for the State, hereafter, to recognize or provide for any school unless it comes under the absolute control of the local authority; and as church boards are thus supplanted, religious tests for teachers need no longer be feared. In later clauses, also, special safeguards are arranged to protect the teachers from this sort of test. If the bill, after providing the necessary machinery with which to carry out its first clause, went no further, the extreme Nonconformist would undoubtedly have given it most hearty support, and the wrath of the Church party might possibly have been no greater. But love for fair play has prevailed in the Cabinet, and the Liberal Government has proved its right to the title by introducing, in clauses 2, 3, and 4, special provisions for leasing the denominational schools and for permitting their owners to give the religious instruction distinctive of the church to which they belong."

Explaining the grounds which underlie the "leasing" clause, Mr. Barnes points out that from the time of Alfred the Great until 1839 the churches were almost the sole supporters of education in England. At that time the State began to lend aid and later promised pound for pound up to any amount which might otherwise be raised for educational purposes. Under this stimulation the Church of England has acquired educational properties and equipments valued in round numbers at $200,000,000. The burden for maintenance has been found almost intolerable owing to conditions which the Government imposed along with its gifts. Mr. Barnes continues:

"In the first place, it was found, in 1870, that the rapid development of commercial centers was making it impossible for the religious bodies adequately to supply the educational demand. It was therefore enacted that local authorities, as they saw fit, might build and maintain board schools at the expense of the state. Altho at first local authorities availed themselves of this privilege with great reluctance, in recent years they have done so with eagerness, and these fine new structures, equipped with all the latest paraphernalia, and often planted by necessity near the church schools, have drawn away from the latter many of their best-paying pupils, and reduced the enrolment, on the basis of which their Government grant was awarded. In the second place, the liberal treatment which the state has given to its teachers has raised the salary scale of the entire profession, and the cost of school maintenance has by so much been increased. In the third place, as the new schools set a high standard, both of instruction and of sanitation, the state, by degrees, has come to demand as much from all schools receiving Government aid, thus entailing an enormous expenditure where old buildings and slovenly methods were in vogue. Some idea of the burden involved in all this may be gained from the statement that the Church of England has spent on her schools an average of one million pounds per year since 1902, altho by the act of that year she was freed from all financial obligations excepting the repair of her buildings."

In the face of this splendid record of generosity and self-sacrifice, says Mr. Barnes, even a Nonconformist government may well grant favors of an exceptional character to the religious bodies which demand them. Concessions made by the bill are thus described:

"1. For the purpose of continuing any existing voluntary school it permits the local authority, on some arrangement being made with the owners, to take over such school, provided it is structurally fit. The state will then pay the entire cost of maintenance, keep the property in good repair, and use it only between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., from Monday to Friday inclusive. At all other times the owners are privileged to do with it as they see fit. On two mornings of the week, between 9 and 9:45, the religious teaching peculiar to the denomination owning the property may be given, but children whose parents do not wish such teaching are to be excused during that time.

"2. In urban areas where there is a population of five thousand or over, a church school may remain as denominational as at present, the distinctive dogmas of the church being taught as much as may be desired, provided the parents of four-fifths of the children vote in favor of this arrangement, and provided, also, that there are accommodations in some neighboring school for those whose parents prefer undenominational instruction. In every case that portion of the religious teaching which is distinctively denominational must be paid for by the church giving it. Statistics show that by this concession one hundred per cent. of the Jewish schools will be able to preserve their denominational character, seventy-five per cent. of the Catholic schools, fifty per cent. of the Wesleyan, and twenty-five per cent. of the Church of England. By the previous concession, of course, all the remaining schools of the various denominations will be able to give their distinctive theological teaching on two mornings of each week."

In addition to this denominational instruction, the bill provides that all schools taken over shall have the simple teaching of the fundamentals of Christianity now given in the board schools. Some at least of the bishops, says Mr. Barnes, "in their eagerness to preserve denominationalism, go so far as to say 'this teaching undermines the foundations of Christianity.'" Little sympathy

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for the bill is expected from the Upper House when the measure reaches them for consideration, but in the country at large it has many friends. We quote:

"Despite the storm and fury of Anglican opposition and extreme Nonconformist criticism, the bill has won for itself the support of that great bulk of the population which calls itself moderate. Bishops and canons are among this number, and are saying such things as:

"'I hope the church will throw her weight into the scale of such common religious teaching as is practicable, altho it may not be all she would desire.'

"Some of the lords are among this number, and express their feelings in these words:

"'The cry of the bishops is insincere and dishonest.'

"And, finally, the great Liberal party is among this number, voicing its support with no uncertain sound as time after time it comes from the lobby, a majority two hundred strong. The underlying principles of the Education bill are but natural corollaries of the nation's Magna Charta, and in the path of their ultimate triumph whatever offers stubborn resistance will surely be crushed or hurled aside, tho as deeply entrenched in ancient privilege as the very House of Lords."

UN-CHRISTIAN CHRISTIANITY.

THE Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom raises the question whether the so-called Christian civilization is any longer entitled to the name of Christian. By Christian civilization, he explains, is not meant the case of Russia, "with its ignorant, superstitious, and bigoted church," but "the most enlightened and civilized Christian nations—the British, the German, and the American." The test of any nation's Christian character, he thinks, is "the attitude which a nation assumes toward other nations and the kind of social order which it maintains within itself." Tried by this test, he asserts, the so-called Christian civilization is, in many respects, decidedly un-Christian. "The dominating forces in it are individualism, self-assertion, injustice, selfishness, pride, and greed for riches. Christian peoples are deficient in moral discipline of the will, and in that self-effacement which is a distinguishing mark of the highest moral development. Almost invariably, rights take precedence over duties, and self-interest abridges or obstructs exact justice." The onlooker beholds in this extraordinary spectacle, says Dr. Moxom, an "un-Christian Christianity," significant confession of which may be found in the common admission that "the teachings of Jesus are not practicable in business, politics, and international intercourse."

In describing our Christianity as un-Christian, Dr. Moxom, in *The North American Review* (August), refers to the historical rather than the essential elements, and says:

"Conceivably, one may contend that our present social life is the result of a long evolution and is economically wise and beneficent; but one can not truthfully call it Christian. Now, if Shintoist and Buddhist Japan can produce a higher, saner, more just, more self-controlled, more unselfish individual and social life than Christian England or America, by that fact Christianity, as these peoples have interpreted and exemplified it, is proved inferior to Shintoism and Buddhism. But what really suffers by the comparison is not the Christianity of Jesus, but the Christianity of the church, the Christianity which we have made. In other words, Christianity can maintain its preeminence only by the vital and effective incorporation of the spirit and teaching of Jesus in individual and social life and character. Nothing can invalidate this proposition. The trial which the Christian nations are facing today is obvious and inescapable. Let us, at least, be honest with ourselves. If we will not practise what Jesus taught, let us cease to call ourselves Christian. It may be that some of those whom we have called 'heathen' are more Christian than we."

If essential Christianity is the greatest good that we possess, argues the writer, then that possession implies the obligation to share it with all others. "The validity of the church's missionary enterprise rests solidly only on the demonstration that the Christian faith and the Christian principle are the best in the world. . . . But the enterprise is imperiled, or seriously hindered from achieving the largest results, by two main obstructions. The first is our inappreciation of other religions, and the second is the inconsistency of our life with the Christian faith and principles which we inculcate." Dr. Moxom proceeds:

"The truth is that humanity is one in its fundamental characteristics, needs, and possibilities. Truth, righteousness, justice, and good-will are essential everywhere to happy and beneficent life. That teaching which most clearly and effectively presents these is the best teaching. That life which most closely conforms to these is the best life. That faith which most directly and powerfully inspires to these is the best faith. We believe that Jesus and his teachings meet all the conditions. If we did not, we should not, when once awakened to the meaning of moral obligation, profess adherence to them. But the question is up and will not down: Are we genuinely Christian? The question is, first of all, one for the individual man and woman. It is, second, one for society. If individuals are persistently Christian, they will make society Christian. Where is the difficulty? We have not taken Jesus frankly at his own word and on his own terms. With perfect propriety, with absolute justice, he might say to us, as he said to some professed disciples in his time, 'Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things that I say?' We read these words in the New Testament, but, with curious fatuity, we never suspect that they are addressed to us. It may be that the church, and the Christendom which is identified with the church, are to hear the doomful words which were spoken to the ancient 'elect' people of God: 'The kingdom of God shall be taken away from you and given to a people bringing forth the fruits thereof.'"

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.

THE successful outcome of Y. M. C. A. work among the Japanese soldiers during the late war has resulted in establishing the work of that organization on a permanent basis among them. A correspondent of *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia) informs us that the association, with the approval of the military authorities, has decided to maintain permanent work at Port Arthur (where the navy is also touched), Liau-Yang, Tiehling, and at several division points in Japan. The War Department has offered free transportation on railways and transports for all secretaries and supplies. The correspondent, in giving an account of the work accomplished during the war, writes:

"Two years ago, when the War Department gave permission for three Y. M. C. A. secretaries to pitch their 'comforting tent' on the banks of the Yalu River in the rear of General Kuroki's army, not even the most visionary leaders of the movement dreamed how successful and far-reaching the work was destined to be. The army was considered closed to Christian workers. The allied Christian bodies had failed to get their representatives to the front, and it was only by most fortunate circumstances that the Y. M. C. A. was allowed to give a practical exhibition of the nature and value of its work. The beginning was difficult, but once on the field the work spread from the one post on the Yalu to eleven different bases of the army, so covering the field that at least three-quarters of a million different soldiers were ministered to before the army returned to Japan. To these men were given 3,385,000 pieces of stationery and 416,000 pieces of religious literature. Supplies of buttons, thread, soap, etc., were furnished to 88,000 men; books were loaned to 26,000; and barber supplies to over 152,000. The laundry of the Fengwancheng branch was used by 18,000 soldiers. The association secretaries made 764 visits to hospitals and isolated posts, gave 1,752 graphophone concerts and entertainments, and held 613 religious meetings. About 1,566,000 soldiers entered the different branches.

"To finance this great campaign over 60,000 yen ($30,000 gold) was given by friends in Japan and America. Of this amount 10,000 yen was graciously donated by T. M. the Emperor and Empress."

Before and during the return of the troops, the writer continues, "every higher general in the army, including the Field Marshal and

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an imperial prince, personally expressed their thanks to the association for the help it had been to their men." Certain statements made in a public address by Major-General Kamio, formerly chief of staff at Dalmy, and quoted by the writer, certify to the high regard the authorities entertained for the work. The Major-General said:

"Tho I venture to say that everything was completely provided for the prosecution of war, yet I must frankly acknowledge that there was no provision made for the field recreation of the Japanese soldiers; it was entirely outside the Japanese army system.

"In all eleven places where work was definitely organized, the Young Men's Christian Association provided suitable buildings, divided into meeting and music halls, library, reading-room, tea-room, barber-shop, letter-writing-room, etc. To these rooms soldiers were given free access day and night. The men who had charge of the association received the innumerable soldiers with untiring zeal and kindness. They gave the soldiers healthy recreation and everything else they needed, which made them almost forget that they were in the field of war.

"At the same time the association secretaries visited the military hospitals and distributed newspapers, magazines, and pictures among the sick and wounded and comforted them by preaching and lecturing. When the transportation of soldiers to Japan commenced after the restoration of peace, the association provided music at all the principal railway-stations and distributed newspapers and magazines among the soldiers, thus making them forget the tediousness of the journey.

"I firmly believe that the many-sided work done by the Y. M. C. A. enabled innumerable soldiers to pass their time in the most wholesome and agreeable ways and prevented their being tempted into harmful habits and dissipation. Thus the hundreds of thousands of soldiers made their triumphant return deeply grateful for the warm-hearted service rendered by the association. I believe that the officers of the association, as well as those who contributed money and various articles for the work, should feel well satisfied that their object was successfully accomplished.

"Let me remark that I can discover two results from the successful work of the association: First, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, representing every class of Japanese society, were made acquainted with the Gospel of Christ; secondly, when these hundreds of thousands returned home, they told their parents, brothers, and friends about the kind ministry of the Young Men's Christian Association, and thus many millions more have been made somewhat acquainted with the spirit of the Christian religion."

CATHOLIC REPLIES TO BISHOP CANDLER.

THE Roman-Catholic press appear to be vigorously stirred up by the statements we quoted from the Methodist Bishop Candler concerning religious conditions in Cuba (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 21). Not only is the Bishop accused of being misled by the statistics he gathered in Cuba, but of misinterpreting the import of Cuban interest in Protestant evangelical hymns. *The Catholic News* (New York) remarks that Dr. Candler's assertion, based upon the statement of "an educated Cuban gentleman," that 95 per cent. of the Cubans attend no church is "nonsense." It continues:

"The nameless one credits 2 per cent. to the Catholic churches, and one-half of one per cent. to the Protestant. The Methodist Bishop fills out his figures with the results of his own observations, which, in the nature of things, can not cover a very large territory, nor remain uncolored by a wish which is father to the thought.

"In Boston, not long ago, Catholics and Protestants had the opportunity of getting Cuban sentiment at its altitude from representative Cubans themselves. In 1900 a great number of Cuban teachers were guests of the Harvard Summer School. Four Cuban priests accompanied them thither, and further to supply their spiritual needs the Very Rev. Father Fidelis, C.P. (Dr. James Kent Stone), now provincial of the Passionist missionaries, took up his residence in Cambridge. Boston and Cambridge Catholics mingled freely with the Cubans, and soon discovered two dominant characteristics in them—an unshakeable will for political independence and a deep-rooted attachment to the Catholic faith. They were petted and feasted by prominent non-Catholics, but rare indeed was the unfaithful one who even for curiosity attended a Protestant religious service. The vast majority of the Cuban teachers were exemplary in the performance of their religious duties during their stay in Cambridge, and were surprised and delighted at the strength of the church in what they had evidently been led to believe a Protestant country."

Concerning the statements made by Bishop Candler that Roman Catholicism has no hymns of joy and that the Cubans have apparently welcomed the evangelical hymns of Protestantism to supply this lack, the Pittsburg *Observer* remarks that if "Bishop Candler is not ignorant, then he is worse, and maliciously misinforms." It aims to correct what it regards as misstatement of fact, and misinterpretation of appearances, thus:

"But what an exhibit of ignorance it is to say that 'Roman Catholicism has no hymns of joy!' Go to! What is the 'Gloria in Excelsis,' the 'Te Deum,' the 'Adeste Fideles,' the 'Lauda Sion,' etc., etc.; or 'Holy God, We Praise Thy Name,' or St. Bernard's sweet hymn that Protestantism steals, 'Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee,' or 'Come, All Ye Faithful,' or 'Sound the Loud Timbrel,' or 'Daily, Daily, Sing to Mary,' or 'Come, Holy Ghost,' etc., etc.? . . . . .

"What if the Cubans are taken up with a lot of new tunes? It's the lilt and swing of the music that touch the Creole ear, and not the bad Spanish of the wordings. It is nothing new, either, to hear a good old Methodist air sung lustily by a Catholic crowd. In old St. Michael's Seminary, Pittsburg, the grave theologians, in Sankey's palmiest days, used to make the welkin ring with the strains and words of the 'Sweet Bye and Bye.' Even now it is not uncommon to hear, at the close of mass, the popular 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' We have heard a solid body of Protestants applaud the 'Ave Maria,' and once, steaming down the Potomac when opposite Mt. Vernon, where the ashes of Washington are entombed, all eyes, even evangelical, filled as the orchestra in pianissimo played the dulcet notes of 'Ave, Maris Stella.'

"The Cubans like good music; and catchy pieces, as some Methodist bits are, tickle the ear of the light-hearted Spanish descendant and go to his heels, too. Therefore, there is no way, really, of 'estimating the pervasive power' of Moody and Sankey music as inoculative of Methodism; for the Cubans hum and sing bad Spanish, not for the sake of the Spanish, nor for its evangelical content, but for the new air that has been blown in from Yankeedom. The hymns to the Cuban are the music alone."

The Catholic News has this further word to say regarding the Protestant missionary effort in Cuba:

"Dr. Candler wants a Protestant republic, and he evidently thinks he is in some sort of partnership with the United States in his efforts to bring it to pass; for he says in conclusion:

"'We will not have done our duty by Cuba if we stop with merely freeing her from the domination of Spain. We must help to create and maintain the religious life without which civil freedom can not long survive, nor attain its best form while it lasts. Our debt of compassion and brotherly kindness will not have been fully discharged until we have done what we can to bring this mass of religious indifference into obedience to the faith that is in Christ Jesus our Lord.'

"The faith that is in Christ Jesus had been preached in Cuba and the bishopric of Santiago de Cuba established before Protestantism had been founded by Luther, and while the variations of Wesley, the founder of Methodism, were undreamed. It is quite true that religious discipline in Cuba has suffered through political conflicts and a protracted war. But the Catholic Church will mend her own fences. No one else can. No matter how much money Bishop Candler's appeal brings from America, the preaching of any form of Protestantism in Cuba will be as expensive and unfruitful as it is in Italy. And it is quite ingenuous on the part of Protestants to disseminate among Catholics their incomplete Bible, in which they have so largely lost confidence, and some of whose plainest teachings even Methodists in Dr. Candler's native America are minimizing. Catholics have their Bible, and they have also kept their faith in it."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

IMPROBABILITY OF FOREIGN AID FOR THE CZAR.

COINCIDENT with the dissolution of the Douma, the *Rossia*, a St. Petersburg newspaper, said to be inspired by the Czar's Government, and therefore regarded as semiofficial, announced that should Russia so desire, Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to send troops across the frontier to aid in suppressing any possible revolutionary movement in the Czar's domain. In Germany, conservative papers reason the improbability of such a thing out very calmly. But in Austria, the *Neue Freie Presse*, a leading Viennese paper, takes alarm and bitterly cries out even against the possibility of Austrian blood being shed on Russian soil. That paper says:

"It is obviously out of the question that Austro-Hungarian soldiers should be given the work which even the Cossacks dislike. In that connection, a saying of Prince Bismarck's might be repeated, namely, that the suppression of Russian unrest is not worth the bones of a German hussar. Of course, the report itself is against reason, as Russia has until now not appealed for our aid, so that we neither agreed nor declined to give it. But it is certain that such an intervention could not but encounter the most violent opposition in both parts of this monarchy, for Austro-Hungarian blood and Austro-Hungarian resources are not here for the purpose of helping to strangle unhappy people, who are struggling for a human existence against an outgrown absolutism.

"The report in the *Rossia* is a very noteworthy symptom of the confusion now reigning in Russia. Is it conceivable that an Austrian newspaper could hint at intervention of a foreign Power (however slight the hint) and thereby show that such a thought brings anything but revulsion? In every healthy country such a thing is impossible. And by this we have no reference to any restraints of censorship, but we think merely of the rising of public opinion against such a suggestion or such a report. Indeed, there would probably be a most decided protest against it. Of this anchor to windward on the part of Russia we hear nothing from St. Petersburg, and that shows how those circles that inspire that official sheet have lost all balance, how total is the political demoralization, and what wavering ideas may surge up in the minds of those who cling to Russian absolutism."

An example of the German view of this situation may be cited in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. That paper points out that such denials of the report as came from Russia confined themselves to disowning official connection with the report. But nothing is said of the contents. In spite of the denials, however, the publication of the report, in the opinion of this paper, is remarkable. To quote:

"Surely it never happened without some definite object. It may have been simply a feeler to determine what attitude Austria-Hungary and Germany and their public opinion, official as well as non-official, would assume toward such an idea. But it seems much more likely that the object of printing the report was chiefly to make an impression on the Douma. . . . . .

"That Germany does not and can not even remotely think of moving troops into Russia we have again and again proved. Russia's request would not in itself be sufficient to bring about such meddling on the part of Germany; such an intervention, the occupation of certain Russian districts by German troops, would have to be of compelling importance to German interests—say, for instance, the prevention of encroachment by the revolution upon our own territory. So long as these conditions are not fulfilled—and we believe they never will be—there can be no possibility of German meddling in Russian affairs. Should the German frontier ever require defense, that contingency will be provided for without external aid or any cooperation."

HAVING DISPERSED THOSE WHO CLAIMED THE MISSION OF WATCH-DOGS, THE GOVERNMENT WILL TRY TO GATHER DEPUTIES OF A MILDER NATURE. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

In this connection it may be interesting to quote the opinion of that lively sheet of Henri Rochefort, *L'Intransigeant* (Paris). In the opinion of this paper Europe is on the eve of "a general conflagration." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's cry of "Vive la Douma!" was meant "to inform the Czar, as well as Emperor William, that if Russia decides to crush a revolutionary movement by German and Austrian bayonets, England will not permit it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DOUMA AND THE CZAR KICKING THE BALL (THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE). —*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE DOUMA—"Down with the Government!"
NICHOLAS—"Sure! Once the Government's down I'll be the whole thing." —*Pasquino.*

THE CZAR AND THE DOUMA.

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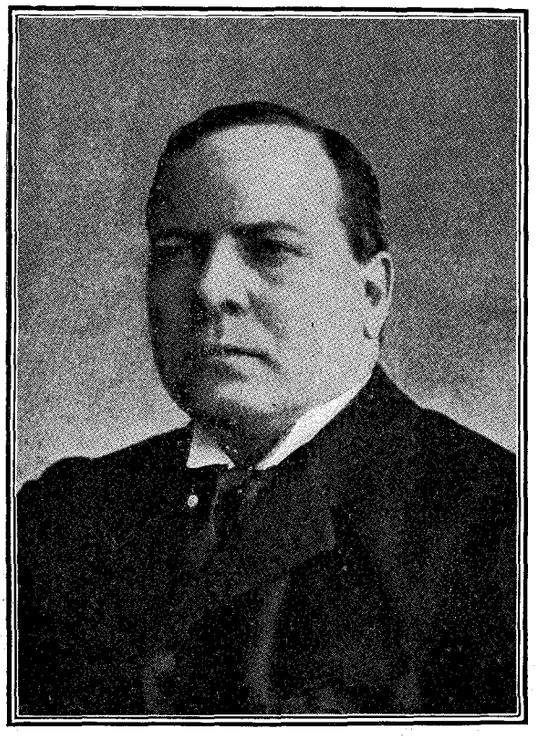
PLANS FOR REMODELING THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE reorganization of the British army seems to be, for the present, the chief topic of discussion in the English press. The Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, Secretary for War, has a plan whereby he would reduce the army by 20,000 men, and yet, according to his own statement, increase its efficiency by 50 per cent. Mr. Haldane's plan is exceedingly complicated. But, in any event, it has very few supporters, even among ministerial newspapers, and many find it impossible to see how a reduction could do anything but weaken the army. In the opinion of *The Daily Telegraph* (London), the arguments Mr. Haldane employed "smacked too much of the advertisements of 'summer sales,' where the best articles are offered at a price far below the cost of production." The Unionist papers seem equally averse to the



RT. HON. R. B. HALDANE.
His scheme to reduce the British army by 20,000 men is not encouraged by public opinion.

plan. *The Spectator* (London) is against any plan involving reduction of the forces, and the London *Saturday Review* exclaims:

"How silly all this is, the most cursory study of our military history for the last two hundred years must conclusively prove! Hitherto when reductions have been indulged in, we have invariably afterward had to make them good again, and thus spent far more than if we had let matters remain as they were. . . . Frequently we have had to expend millions which the timely expenditure of thousands would have obviated, and now once more we appear to be drifting toward the same fool's paradise."

The London *Times* is no less opposed to the plan. To quote:

"Our military correspondent, who has hitherto been a consistent advocate of the voluntary principle, confesses frankly that at the present rate the defenders of that principle will soon be driven to their last ditch, and that the nation, which really does care about national security, will rally around men like Lord Roberts and Lord Milner, who know what they want, who have a definite solution which will provide the force we require, and who appeal to a great moral and political principle."

The plan of Lords Roberts and Milner, voiced in the Upper Chamber, is for conscription. Lord Roberts is crying out against England's unreadiness for war. Britain, he declares, is no more fit to take the field against an enemy now than she was six or seven years ago. In his opinion, "the first duty of citizenship is military training, in order that every able-bodied man may be able to take his part in the defense of the empire in the event of any great national emergency." An article in *Lloyd's Weekly* (Liberal) gives a fair idea of British opinion on the subject of conscription. Referring to the words of Lord Roberts it says:

"Language such as this from the lips of an authority like Lord Roberts is in one aspect alarming, inasmuch as it inspires the idea that the veteran commander is contemplating the emergency he alludes to. What can it be? Certainly, with the fleet we have in being, we can not fear invasion. Our relations with the great Powers were rarely better than at the present moment. . . . The only point in the empire where a big army might possibly be needed by us at some distant date is our Indian frontier. That, however, as events are now shaping, is a very nebulous possibility. In any case conscription could not be resorted to to raise troops for over-sea service. That was recognized by Mr. Balfour when the agitation for compulsory service was in progress last year. Mr. Balfour then said that 'no country of Western Europe had ever attempted or, in his opinion, ever would attempt to defend its possessions thousands of miles over-sea by a conscript army.' He was undoubtedly right, and still more so when he affirmed that this country would never consent to 'so wild an experiment.' While Lord Roberts attempted to demonstrate the necessity for conscription, Lord Milner strove to persuade his hearers that it had advantages quite apart from mere military considerations. He considers that compulsory service develops a nation's manhood, makes for patriotism, and, incidentally, by teaching habits of discipline, improves the qualities of the workman to the benefit of national industries. As an example of what he meant he pointed to Germany. This was distinctly unfortunate. The German workmen are seething with revolt against conscription. Every day adds to the numbers of the Socialists there, because the Socialists are the great protesters against conscription, and when the Socialist is uppermost patriotism is at a discount, and industries suffer because of the hatred to capitalists. Lord Roberts and Lord Milner both preach in vain. Englishmen will not suffer conscription in any shape or form. They may, perhaps, consider it when the ocean dries up and Britannia's navy lies stranded and useless."

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION.

THE attitude of President Roosevelt toward the abuses of the rebate system in the United States, according to the semi-official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), has carried great weight in diminishing the opposition to the state monopoly of railways in Europe. The President's influence has even been felt in Japan, we are told, and the Government of the Mikado has decided to purchase the entire system of private railways in the island kingdom. The movement in Europe is now determined toward nationalization of railways, especially in Germany. Thus:

"Germany, which has the most extensive system of railways of all European countries, has decided at last upon making an end of the remnant of private railways. By the law of December 7, 1905, the purchase of the Palatinate railways, 450 miles in length, by the Kingdom of Bavaria, has been provided for. There now remains only the railway from Lubeck to Buchen, which is but 75 miles in length, and whose acquisition, for the sake of a unified system of railway management, is very desirable. Rumors relative to the purchase of this line have been afloat on the German stock exchanges during the past year, but they have been mostly devoid of foundation."

The indifference of the French Government alone prevents the complete nationalization of the French lines, we read, and "the small majority in the Chamber against the purchase of the Western Railway would easily be transformed into a minority if the Government manifested any interest in the matter."

Austria is aiming at the same consummation, while six of the smaller countries have already established national monopolies of

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railroad transportation, and Italy is gradually completing the absorption by the Crown of all private lines in the peninsula. The writer thus summarizes the situation:

"In Austria it is anticipated that in the near future the oldest and most extensive private railway, the Kaiser Ferdinand Northern Railway, 1,036 miles in length, will be transformed into a line managed by the State. It is no longer any secret that the Austrian half of the Hapsburgian Empire is endeavoring to obtain a purely state system, such as already exists in the Hungarian half. Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have already carried out the nationalization of their railways. The idea of a state system of railways has, however, met with most success during the past year in Italy. Twenty years ago public opinion was so strongly against the state management of railways that even the railways already belonging to the State were leased to private companies. In February and April, 1905, however, the Italian Parliament decided upon a system of state-railway management. Since July 1, 1905, over 6,300 miles have been taken over by the State. The purchase of further lines is being negotiated, especially the Adriatic network, but no result has yet been arrived at. After the experiences which Italy has gained, especially in the year 1905, of private railway management, there can be no doubt that the State will remain victor in the struggle for the possession of the lines."

"HE WHO BLOWETH NOT HIS OWN HORN."

THE press of Great Britain has disproved the cynical dictum that "he who bloweth not his own horn, verily, his horn shall not be blown." Alfred Beit, the South-African millionaire who died in England recently, belonged to a class that is the butt of the English comic papers. The Park Lane Crœsus, with vast wealth, a German accent, no manners, and usually named Hoggenheimer, is a type that even comic opera has found good material. To a certain extent Mr. Beit was in his lifetime looked upon much as other Park Lane millionaires of the Hoggenheimer stripe. Besides, he was of too retiring a disposition to defend himself against his critics or practise the arts of popularity. But now that he is dead and his will shows vast benefactions to education and the "Imperial idea," the London *Saturday Review*, for one, announces that "Mr. Alfred Beit never did himself justice, and consequently was hardly ever done justice to by others." The London *Times* dwells with gusto upon the munificence of his will and cries out upon his former detractors in these words:

"It puts to shame the mean detraction which was heaped upon him while he lived, and has not been hushed or decently qualified even in the presence of death. This British subject, whose naturalization and ardent loyalty did not save him from illiberal sneers at his foreign origin, has bequeathed for British or Imperial purposes sums amounting to close upon two millions sterling. His bequests show a largeness of aim and a breadth of view which do not always accompany benevolence, as well as a catholicity of sympathy and taste that offers a bright example. The largest part of his bequests goes, as is fitting, to South Africa, from which his fortune was derived. The rest goes in part to his native city of Hamburg and in part to the capital of the land of his adoption. Through the whole will breathes a profound sense of the value of education, to the promotion of which in one form or another a large share of the money is dedicated."

The conditions of the will and the various bequests were spoken of in a recent issue. At present we are concerned with "the blowing of the horn." *The Economist* (London) examines impressions and appreciations in the press by many a "one who knew him," and then observes:

"From all this testimony, with due allowance for the occasion and for the natural feelings, it is impossible to deduce that the man himself was other than admirable. As to his private and his public life alike, it speaks of his rare kindness and generosity, and of private charities which were actually enormous and wider than any one of his friends can estimate."

The London *Spectator* has this post-mortem explanation to make: "Tho we condemned, and must continue to condemn, the part Mr. Beit played in the Raid, and his indorsement of the fatal blunder of admitting Chinese indentured labor into the Transvaal, we wish to give every credit to his good qualities." *The Saturday Review*, already referred to, makes the millionaire's shyness accountable for the detraction during his lifetime. To quote:

"He was constitutionally shy, and not even millions gave him a confident or impressive demeanor. He cut a very poor figure before the House of Commons Committee that inquired into the Raid, altho he knew ten times as much about the mining industry as did Mr. Rhodes, who ate his sandwiches and drank his stout and patronized his judges. Alfred Beit's affection for Cecil Rhodes was romantic, for he must have sacrificed quite a third of his fortune to the political schemes of his friend. Altho he remained a German subject, the British nation ought to speak well of Mr. Beit, for he had a genuine enthusiasm for a British South Africa. The respect which was felt for him, not only by his partners, but by the whole South African 'crowd,' is a testimony to his goodness of character. He was far from being a money-grubber, for he was full of imagination and big political ideas."

THE LATE ALFRED BEIT.
After his death England discovered he was a great benefactor in many ways.

He looked forward in time, the London *Standard* remarks, "and beheld nations yet to be, and established, so far as it was possible, the foundations of their prosperity."

CORRUPTION IN THE GERMAN COLONIAL OFFICE.

THE German Colonial Office, as we gather from the German press, has been a sore spot with its Government for many a day. The reverses in Africa, the colonial maladministration, the vast cost of maintaining the colonies, the sullen opposition of a large number of Germans to the entire colonial policy, and finally, the defeat of the bill for a separate colonial department, have become a source of profound vexation to the Emperor and his advisers. Now, however, mutiny has broken out in Africa, and official and private documents from the files of the Colonial Office have crept into the columns of the Catholic and Socialist press, and the investigation of facts thus published reveals a condition of bitter intrigue and complete chaos in the colonial department. Chancellor von Buelow has instructed the department of justice to take steps to punish those guilty of making these exposures in

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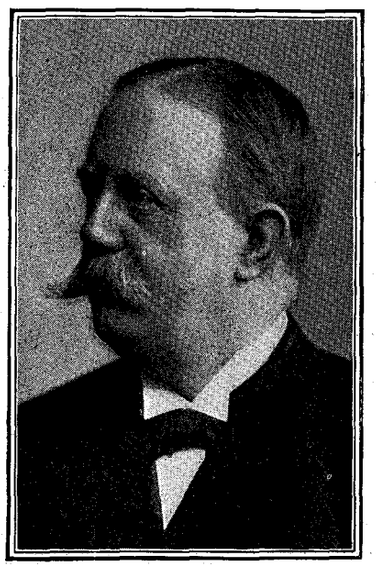
the press, and searches have been made for the culprits both in the offices of the newspapers which published the reports and in the homes of suspected officials. In the language of *Der Tag* (Berlin):

"We are face to face with the fact that two reports, secret in their nature and considered so by the officials, were given to newspapers and were published by them. Under the circumstances this could have been done only through gross abuse of confidence and serious infringement of the rules of the department. But we are not surprised, as we have already had abundant proof that the officials of the Colonial Office have frequently been guilty of the greatest malfeasance of office."



LT.-GEN. VON PODBIELSKI,
German Minister of Agriculture, partner in a clothing firm implicated in the Colonial-Office scandals.

In addition to these colonial difficulties at home the Government is facing mutiny among the troops in Africa. Recently the Socialist *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) exposed a large number of cases of insubordination which the public had never heard of, and now the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) admits the mutinies, altho it palliates them as best it can.

According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), it is untrue that an officer was stabbed by his troops, altho it is true that the men have rebelled twice this year against their officers. In each case the rebels were arrested, tried, and sentenced; part were sentenced to imprisonment for several years, while five were sentenced to death. As yet, however, the men have not been put to death, as the judges petitioned the Emperor for pardon. In all there have been sixty-seven cases of mutiny, but the official sheet admits that this refers only to the North as there are no reports for the South. These statements, however, do not agree with letters from the soldiers in the field published in the German press. Thus one of the men writes that the "young officers treat their men as tho they were negroes, and they are constantly exposing them to unnecessary danger." Another soldier says that "last week three more men were condemned to death," while a third is "sick of the slaughter which is going on not only among the enemy, but among our own men for what are termed 'breaches' of discipline." *Die Welt am Montag* (Berlin) says that "this news is all the more horrible as the African troops are composed of picked men and volunteers. Indeed, there must be a mountain of wrong in the colony if cases of this kind can occur."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INSECURE FOOTING OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

AS there are at least eight parties in the French Chamber of Deputies, a strong ministry can not be formed without a coalition between several of the parties or a section of such parties. This, says Mr. F. Schotthoefer in *Die Nation* (Berlin), necessarily produces a certain weakness and confusion in the ministerial plan. It renders the ministry opportunist, and makes a definite platform out of the question. For the discordant elements of the coalition may be of one mind with regard to the main tendency and general aims of legislation, but unable to formulate a settled practical policy such as we see announced by the English and United States party in power. But recently France has obtained a more homogeneous ministry than she has enjoyed for some years. The writer in *Die Nation* remarks:

"As far as the external improvement of her democratic government goes, France at this present moment has arrived at a higher degree of strength and unity than ever before. On the other hand, as regards political education and the practical exercise of the parliamentary system, she remains far behind monarchical England. It has up to this time been found impossible in France to carry on the general election on the basis of platforms precisely and clearly defined, so that the result of the voting should actually determine the triumph of a certain unmistakable political theory. . . . It is not difficult to discover the reason of this phenomenon. The principal cause is that in France there are no political parties united by a thorough organization, such as would be able to control the elections and impress their influence on the national policy. Instead of being a campaign of parties, the elections are nothing more than an individual contest between several Deputies. The parties do not hold any such annual congresses as are convoked in England. The Socialists alone meet in convention, but the parliamentary group of Socialists is never willing to suffer dictation from such conventions."

The present Coalition of the various groups of the Left in Mr. Sarrien's Cabinet is based solely upon unanimity on a point which is no longer a question of the day, namely, the separation of Church and State. But at any moment a question may crop up which will disturb this Coalition. To quote:

"The Coalition or 'bloc' effected by the Left Republican groups may last for years without requiring much party organization. This is due to the political sentiment in which it originated, namely, the scission of Church and State as effected by legislation. Now that this object has been effected, now that this policy has passed beyond the legislative stage, and new problems are to be brought forward, the want of solid organization is sadly felt."

What gives its particular quality to the party in power is the fact that it has gained its triumph without the aid of the Socialists, and in spite of the fact that it is merely continuing the policy of the preceding Cabinet. It has, however, adopted some of the Socialistic measures of reform while repudiating the extreme collectivism of Mr. Jaurès. In this way the Sarrien-Clemenceau Ministry expects to conciliate the assistance of the Socialist Deputies. Mr. Schotthoefer enlarges on this point as follows:

"The difficulty in understanding the present political situation springs from the fact that the Coalition has scored a great victory. Unless it had gained a great number of new seats, the party of the Left would have been forced to be content with the former ministerial majority. But the additional four seats which it captured enabled it to gain a majority purely 'bourgeois,' *i.e.*, exclusive of Socialists, without sacrificing a single plank in its platform. By the following table is indicated the party forces, in the first column, of the chamber under Mr. Rouvier, and, in the second, of the present ministry:

Monarchists and Clericals	77	79
Nationalists	44	19
Republicans of the Right	112	80
Republicans of the Left	66	77
Radicals	118	133
Radical Socialists	116	125
Independent Socialists	17	25
United Socialists	40	52

"Of the 590 seats, the Coalition (Republicans of the Left, Radical Socialists and all other Socialists) of the former Government captured 351. In the new Chamber they count 412 seats. The party of the Left would, therefore, without the aid of the 77 Republicans, have at their disposal a majority of 50, with a voting power of 335."

He concludes by saying that it is not possible to rely upon a majority of 50 for carrying out any large political plan, and the Sarrien-Clemenceau Ministry intends (as intimated in Clemenceau's reply to Jaurès) to promote on general Republican principles the reforms advocated by Jaurès and thus secure the support of the Socialists.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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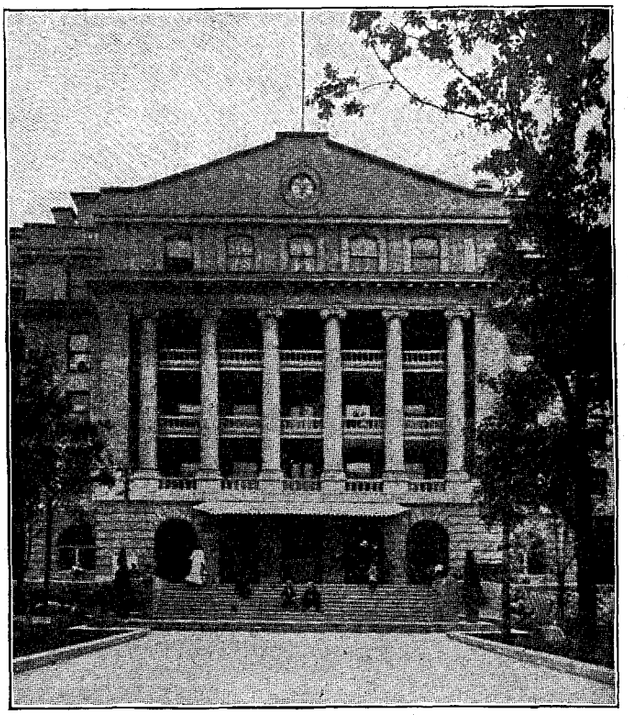

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BUILDING thoroughly fireproof, of steel, stone, cement and brick throughout. All rooms open to the outer air and well ventilated. Kitchen and dining-room on top of the house. No odors. Big gymnasium and outdoor and indoor baths. Climate delightful, average summer temperature 69.6°. Home-like, unconventional life.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Four Girls."—Mary Rodney. (The C. M. Clark Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"Out of the Ashes."—Harney Reynolds. (The C. M. Clark Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"The Belle of the Bluegrass Country."—H. D. Pittman. (The C. M. Clark Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"Letters and Recollections of George Washington." (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Spinoza and Religion."—Elmer E. Powell. (The Open Court Publishing Co.)

"The Making of the World."—Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. Translated by Ernest Untermann. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, 50 cents.)

"Looking Forward."—Philip Rappaport. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., $1.00.)

"Life and Death."—Dr. E. Teichmann. Translated by A. M. Simons. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., 50 cents.)

"Jonathan Edwards."—Isaac Crook. (Eaton & Mains, 35 cents net.)

"The Rebel at Large."—May Beals. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., 50 cents.)

"Report of the International Congress of Progressive Thought and of the 27th Annual Congress of the American Secular Union and Freethought Federation." (The Truth Seeker Co.)

"The Vocation of Man."—Johann Gottlieb Fichte. Translated by William Smith. (The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 25 cents.)

"Coal Report, Illinois, 1905." (Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.)

"A Practical Programme for Working Men."—(Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London, $1.00.)

"The Economy of Happiness."—James Mackaye. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $2.50.)

"The Olympic Games of 1906 at Athens."—Edited by J. E. Sullivan. (American Sports Publishing Co., 10 cents.)

"Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1904." Vol. I. (Government Printing Office, Washington.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

BY HENRY ROBINSON PALMER.

(*Verses on Dreyfus first published in* 1898.)

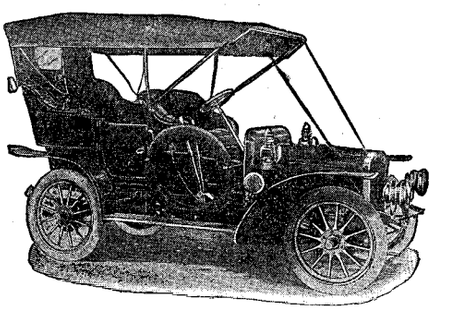
Not in the cloudy mountain-top,
  Majestic and alone,
Truth lifts her ponderous scepter up
  And rears her awful throne;
But in the crowded market-place
  And in the prison-pen—
Her judgment-seat is on the street
  And in the haunts of men.

She hales the mighty to her bar,
  She bids the low arise,
For craft and power are all in vain
  To blind her piercing eyes.
Before her still and serious gaze
  The haughty take affright;
Their lust and lore and golden store
  Are ashes in her sight.

She watched them mass their frowning troops,
  And fling their banners high;
She saw them brand the innocent
  And cast him out to die.
They stripped the buttons from his coat,
  They marched him round to view,
And swiftly broke with ringing stroke
  His sword and spirit too.

And only she of all the throng
  That watched his sore disgrace
Let fall a pitying tear to match
  The anguish of his face.

Aerocar



THE SENSATION OF THE DAY IN THE MOTOR WORLD.

A great, big, handsome, luxurious Motor Car, which comes to the purchaser complete in every detail of equipment, as here shown, ready for the touring trip—*nothing to buy but the gasoline.*

The Motor Car of **Greatest Flexibility**—awarded first prize for flexibility at the open air show and carnival on the Empire City Track, New York—and there were sixty contestants.

Awarded second place in the **Economy** test.

The Motor Car of correct **Mechanical Construction**—built by practical men.

The Motor Car with an air-cooled motor of **Proven Reliability** under all climatic conditions, on all roads, with a speed range of from 2 to 45 miles an hour on the high gear—with an ample reserve force **Always** to be depended upon.

The Motor Car of few parts and every part strong—it has nothing to "get out of order."

A Motor Car of **Quick** accessibility—it has no mysteries to unravel—it is easy to understand and operate.

The Motor Car which in beauty, design and equipment carries the appearance of any other motor car even of twice the price.

A Motor Car which will meet the highest expectations successfully—and it will be delivered promptly—no exasperating delay.

Model "A" 1906, 24 h. p.—4 cylinder, air-cooled, 5 passengers, 104 inch wheel base, 4x34 tires with 2,000 pounds weight, sliding gear transmission, 3 speeds forward and reverse. Equipped complete, including Standard Extension Black Top, 2 Gas Headlights, full Oil Lamp Equipment, Prest-o-lite Tank, Hartford Shock Absorbers, Gabriel Horn, Speedometer, extra Tire and Inner Tube in Waterproof Case with Attaching Irons, Robe-rail and Foot-rest in Tonneau, Storage Battery with Auxiliary Dry Cells, Tool Box with full equipment on running board, for

$2,800 F. O. B. DETROIT, MICH.

PRICE WITH LAMP EQUIPMENT $2,500.

Send your address that we may arrange to give you a practical demonstration of the superior running and riding qualities of the Aerocar.

We send on request interesting, illustrated, descriptive book "K," carrying valuable information for the motorist. Write for it.

THE AEROCAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Members American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association.

HOW TO PROFITABLY INVEST IN REAL ESTATE

An interesting booklet. Mailed free upon request. Invaluable to investors and real estate owners.

STOKES & KNOWLES, Realty Investments
176 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARE YOU DEAF?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for Catalogue.
Wm. A. Willis & Co., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia.

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From loneliness to loneliness
His barren pathway led,
And none may know the stifled woe
That shook the prisoner's bed.

. . . . .

Shall earthly pomp and earthly plot,
Or yet the assassin's wrath,
Avail to check imperial Truth
Or turn her from her path?
Through all the army's tented fields
Her silent couriers run,
And soon or late, as sure as fate,
God's justice will be done.

—*From the Providence Journal.*

Theocritus on Agradina.

BY THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

The spacious cities hummed with toil;
The monarch reared his towers to the skies;
Men delved the fruitful soil
And studied to be wise.
Along the highway's rocky coil
The mailèd legions rang;
Smiling unheeded mid the moil
The Poet sang.

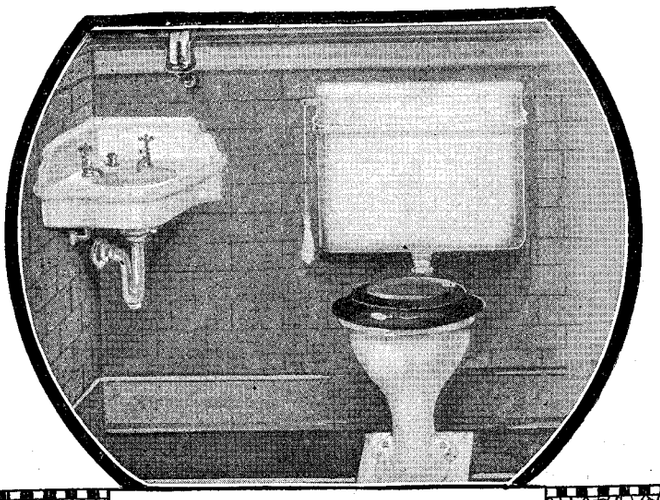
The glittering cities long are heaps;
The starry towers lie level with the plain;
The desert serpent sleeps
Where soared the marble fane.
The stealthy, bead-eyed lizard creeps
Where gleamed the Tyrant's throne;
That grandeur dark Oblivion steeps,
The song sings on.

—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (August).

PERSONAL.

"The Brains of the Japanese Army."—"He has been called the genius of the Japanese Army," says the Baltimore *American* of General Baron Kodama, who died July 23, "and he might well be called the genius of modern warfare." The part he played in the war with Russia is thus narrated by the *American*:

It was he who declined to be premier after excellent administrative work in Formosa, and chose instead to be assistant chief-of-staff in order to direct the preparation of the Japanese Army for the great struggle with the Bear, which he saw was impending. Jealous rivals rejoiced because they thought he had sought virtual retirement. Kodama merely worked away—a desk officer who succeeded in demonstrating that desk officers were not to be disdained. In consequence of his foresight Japan entered the field thoroughly equipped with every device essential to modern warfare. Its use of the latest scientific instruments, such as the hyposcope, saved many a life and many an expedition. Its sanitary provisions



SY-CLO
TRADE MARK

The Mark of Closet Sanitation

What disinfection means to the surgeon—what vaccination means to the public health—all that and more does the SY-CLO Closet mean to the sanitation of the home. The SY-CLO is more than the best closet—it is a wonderfully efficient and perpetual safeguard of health.

Unlike the ordinary closet, the SY-CLO has a double cleaning action. Instead of being merely flushed, its bowl is instantly and completely emptied by a powerful syphonic *pull* from below, and at the same time, thoroughly washed by a copious flush of water from above. The outlet of the SY-CLO closet is closed by a water seal of unusual depth, that makes the escape of sewer gas impossible.

Being of a single piece of hand moulded china, the SY-CLO is without crack, seam or crevice that might collect impurity and furnish a breeding place for germs of disease.

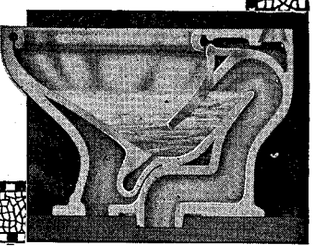
The SY-CLO closet has no surface to chip off or crack, is not affected by acid, water, or wear, and with ordinary care, will outlast the building in which it is installed.

The name "SY-CLO" on a closet guarantees that it is made under the direction and supervision of the Potteries Selling Company, of the best materials, and with the aid of the best engineering skill, and has the united endorsement of eighteen of the leading potteries of America.

Booklet on "Household Health" sent free if you mention the name of your plumber.

Lavatories of every size and design made of the same material as the SY-CLO Closets.

POTTERIES SELLING COMPANY,
Trenton, N. J.



"NO TROUBLE"

To Change from Coffee to Postum.

"Postum has done a world of good for me," writes an Ills. man.

"I've had indigestion nearly all my life but never dreamed coffee was the cause of my trouble until last Spring I got so bad I was in misery all the time

"A coffee drinker for 30 years, it irritated my stomach and nerves, yet I was just crazy for it. After drinking it with my meals, I would leave the table, go out and lose my meal and the coffee too. Then I'd be as hungry as ever.

"A friend advised me to quit coffee and use Postum—said it cured him. Since taking his advice I retain my food and get all the good out of it, and don't have those awful hungry spells.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without any trouble whatever, felt better from the first day I drank it. I am well now and give the credit to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

DEAFNESS

THE MORLEY PHONE

A miniature Telephone for the Ear,
Invisible,
easily adjusted and entirely comfortable. Makes low sounds and whispers plainly heard. Over fifty thousand sold, giving instant relief from deafness and head noises.
There are but few cases of Deafness that cannot be benefited.
Write for booklet and testimonials.

The Morley Company
Dept. 85. 31 South 16th Street, Philadelphia

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
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Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00
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15 CENTS Will bring you, on trial, thirteen weeks, the **Pathfinder, the old reliable national news review.** This paper gives you every week all the important news of the world, stated clearly and without bias. It is the only news review that is truly comprehensive, and at the same time it is not padded or bulky. It gives you the wheat without the chaff. It is a time saver for all busy people. In purpose it is high-toned, healthy and inspiring; it is a protest against sensational journalism. It takes the place of periodicals costing $2.50 and $3.00. Try it and you would not be without it for many times its cost—**$1.00 per year.** Address:

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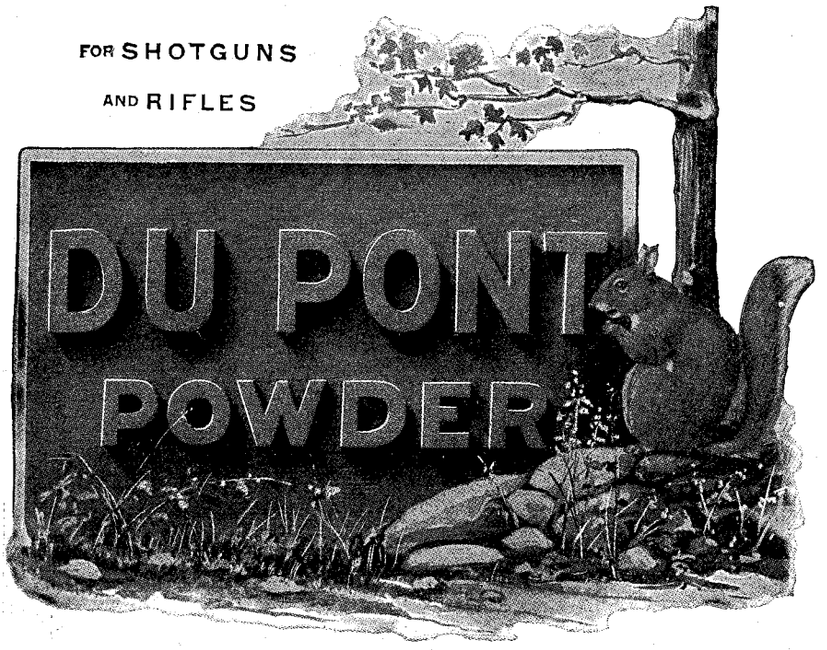


GEM NAIL CLIPPER

Produces the beauty curve—better than if scissors are used. The Gem lasts longer than any on the market.

Trims—Files—Cleans AND Removes Hangnails

For sale everywhere—sent postpaid 25 cents. Large size with sterling silver handle, for dressing table, $1.00.

Send two cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."

H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Ct.

25¢

365 Shaves Without Stropping

A DAILY SHAVE FOR A YEAR FOR LESS THAN 2 CTS. A WEEK

2/3 size of GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR ready for use

Triple Silver Plated

An actual fact proved by nearly ONE MILLION satisfied users of the Gillette Safety Razor, who find it a great SAVER and the GREATEST SHAVER.

With each razor are 12 double-edged blades, each blade good for an average of more than 20 shaves. No Stropping, No Honing; Always Sharp. When dulled, insert a new blade. New blades 5 cts. each.

Sold in Drug, Hardware and Cutlery stores everywhere. If your dealer won't supply you order direct.

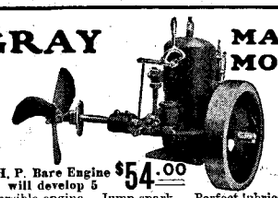
PRICES:—Triple silver-plated set with 12 blades, $5; Standard combination set with Shaving Brush and Soap in triple silver-plated holders, $7.50. 10 double-edged blades, 50c.

Illustrated booklet and details of our Special Trial Offer mailed free.

Gillette Sales Company
240 Times Bldg., New York

Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING, NO HONING.

GRAY MARINE MOTORS



4 H. P. Bare Engine will develop 5 $54.00

Get prices on 1½ to 24 h.p. Engines

Reversible engine. Jump spark. Perfect lubrication. Crank shaft, drop forged steel. Connecting rod, bronze. Pistons ground to fit. All bearings either bronze or best babbitt. Best material and workmanship throughout.

Gray Motor Co., Dept. 28, Detroit, Mich.

Water Flows Up Hill To You.

If spring or stream is below where you want water, you'll find the most satisfactory way is to use the water to raise water by means of a

RIFE HYDRAULIC RAM.

No Attention, No Expense, Runs Continuously.

Operates under 18 inches to 60 feet fall. Elevates water 30 feet each foot of fall. Sold on 30 days free trial. Large plants for serving towns, railroad tanks, irrigation, country homes, etc. Small engines for individual use. Many thousands in successful operation. Booklet free. RIFE ENGINE COMPANY, 2004 Trinity Building, New York.

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

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were never before equalled. Its commissary department was faultless. Its thorough knowledge of the surroundings of the territory to be invaded was invaluable. Its engineering corps was expert. Port Arthur fell not only on account of the monster heroism of its assailants, a thing which Kodama regarded as a matter of course, but by reason of the scientific skill displayed in the siege. Kodama even transported heavy coast defense guns to take part in the bombardment of the network of forts surrounding the doomed stronghold, and all through the war he adhered to his motto, announced when he declined a position of greater fame, "I would rather pull the strings than be one of the strings to be pulled."

Japan won the war because it had a Kodama, and Russia lost it because it did not have one. Oyama, Nogi, and Togo were important factors, but they would have been helpless but for the preparations that were made by a man who was drawing the pay of a congressman of the United States. In fact, Nogi, soon after the Port Arthur campaign began, learned the futility of dependence upon frontal assaults and the indomitable courage of his soldiers. Some notable victories were won by sheer heroism, but the cost in life was so great that a change of method was made and the burrowing policy was substituted. A hyposcope, a quadrant, and a telephone, together with a hidden observer on a hilltop, enabled hidden gunners to get unerring aim, and all these instruments were in readiness when the time came to use them.

A Lover of Burns.—The *Saturday Evening Post* has an account of a Senatorial "break" which caused the perpetrator considerable discomfiture, called down upon him the wrath of injured learning, and incidentally lost to him the possession of some much-coveted ferns and potted plants. Thus goes the story:

Former Senator Call, of Florida, who immortalized himself by taking off a tight shoe in the Senate Chamber one day and hoisting a huge foot, clad in a blue yarn sock, on his desk, heard from other Senators, early in his term, that Superintendent Smith, of the Botanic Gardens, gave palms and potted plants to statesmen he liked.

Call wanted some palms, and he cast about for a way to get on the right side of Smith. Somebody told him Smith was a great admirer of Burns and had a fine collection of Burns manuscripts and editions.

That was Call's cue. He walked over to the garden, found Smith and talked about many things. At the proper time, delicately and unobtrusively, he introduced the subject of Burns.

"There was the poet," he said. "For fine sentiment he has them all beaten. I read my Burns every day."

"Ken ye Burns?" asked Smith, much interested.

"I should think I did," proclaimed the enthusiastic Call. "Why, I know most of his poems by heart. They can have their other poets, but as for me, give me Jimmie Burns——"

"Jimmie Burns!" snorted the enraged Smith. "Jimmie Burns! Augh! Billie Washington! Charlie Napoleon! Sammie Jefferson! Get out of me sight, ye ignoramus!"

And Call never did get his palms.

The question often arises which is the most important organ in the human body. We believe the consensus of opinion is in favor of the Stomach. A noted writer says "The Stomach is the Key to the Health Situation."

As we value our health, then it behooves us to look well to the condition of this important organ. For abnormal condition of the Stomach no remedy can compare with Murray's Charcoal Tablets. They are a harmless antiseptic, which perfectly absorb the noxious gases and toxines in the stomach, leaving it in a normal condition to do nature's work. As evidence of their popularity we submit the following testimonials:

"The Murray's Charcoal Tablets have been received and my husband has already been benefited by the use of them, as they keep the gas from arising in his stomach."
MRS. J. B. OSBORN, Henleyville, Cal.

"I have used Murray's Charcoal Tablets before with great satisfaction and shall continue to use them."
C. B. LANE, 513 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Murray's Charcoal Tablets are the best I have used."
E. LAWTHER, Malba, Ill.

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Hiawatha
Sparkling Spring Water
Absolutely pure, wholesome, healthful.

Received the highest award at every World's Fair at which it has been exhibited in competition with all other table waters.

Sold at all leading hotels, restaurants and cafes. Try it—then order a case of your local dealer.

Our booklet, "It's What's Inside" gives many recipes for delicious summer drinks. It is yours for the asking.

Hiawatha Spring Company

Order Hiawatha Today.

LOUIS M. PARK COMPANY.

Distributors, Minneapolis, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth.

Whitman's
Chocolates and Confections
known for their purity and goodness
For sale where the best is sold.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, 1316 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Established 1842.

At your dealer's or direct at Lowest Factory Prices

Keep your Children Well and Happy

All the medicine in the world won't do it,—what they need is a health building, fun making

"IRISH MAIL"

The car that makes and keeps the boys and girls bright eyed and rosy cheeked. "Geared" for speed. Safe, simple, rubber tired, easy running. Look for the name "IRISH MAIL" on the seat.

Patented

Write to-day for catalog.

Hill-Standard Mfg. Co., 962 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Indiana.

"Why not Glide; it's the best way to go."

Model "E" Glide Touring Car

The Glide Automobile

High power. Strong, flexible construction. Speed to spare—they are hill climbers. "BUILT IN THE HILLS." Embody comfort, safety, elegance. Unquestioned performance guaranteed.

Write for free booklet and our proposition to those who buy and assist us. Hustlers encouraged. Ask dealers everywhere.

Address THE BARTHOLOMEW CO., 315 Glide Street, Peoria, Ills.

WORTH Cushion Sole Shoes

are cool, ease-giving and stylish

If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and write for booklet.

THE CUMMINGS CO., Inc.
4 Osborn Building, Boston, Mass.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Told by His Looks.—Some things "go without saying," as we say. They are self-evident, and need no explanation. They tell their own story, as it were. That is, sometimes they do, and sometimes they do not. Here is a case of the latter sort cited by a New York paper.

A pair of bushy whiskers shoved themselves into the money order window and the voice behind the whiskers said:

"Gif me a money orter."

The clerk shoved him out a blank application. When it came back, filled out, the clerk said:

"Here, this isn't right. It's for Dresden, Germany, and you've got it on a domestic blank. You want a foreign blank."

"Vell!" said the voice behind the whiskers, "vy din't you gif me a foreign blank?"

"Why didn't you ask for one?"

"Mein gootness," said the voice behind the whiskers, "do I look like I vanted a domestic blank?"—*Epworth Herald.*

Discrimination.—"Politics," said the ambitious young man, "puts many temptations in a person's way."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "and the worst of it is that it is often difficult to discriminate between a temptation and an opportunity."—*Washington Star.*

Circumstantial Evidence.—The little one chanced to sit near a plate containing apple parings. After a long wait, during which no offer was made of hospitality, the child finally blurted out, "I smell apples."

"Yes," responded the lady of the house, "you smell those parings."

"No, ma'am," was the solemn reply of the youngster, "I smell whole apples."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Acquitted.—MAGISTRATE—"You are accused of attempting to hold a pedestrian up at 2 o'clock this morning. What have you to say in your own behalf?"

PRISONER—"I am not guilty, your Honor, I can prove a lullaby."

MAGISTRATE—"You mean an alibi?"

PRISONER—"Well, call it what you like, but my wife will swear that I was walking the floor with the baby at the hour mentioned in the charge."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A WINNING START

A Perfectly Digested Breakfast Makes Nerve Force For the Day.

Everything goes wrong if the breakfast lies in your stomach like a mud pie. What you eat does harm if you can't digest it—it turns to poison. A bright lady teacher found this to be true, even of an ordinary light breakfast of eggs and toast. She says:

"Two years ago, I contracted a very annoying form of indigestion. My stomach was in such condition that a simple breakfast of fruit, toast and egg gave me great distress.

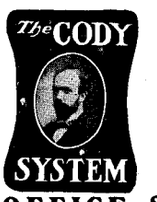
"I was slow to believe that trouble could come from such a simple diet but finally had to give it up, and found a great change upon a cup of hot Postum and Grape-Nuts with cream, for my morning meal. For more than a year I have held to this course and have not suffered except when injudiciously varying my diet.

"I have been a teacher for several years and find that my easily digested breakfast means a saving of nervous force for the entire day. My gain of ten pounds in weight also causes me to want to testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

"Grape-Nuts holds first rank at our table."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



HOW TO WRITE
Letters
Advertisements
THAT PULL
A Complete Training Course In
OFFICE SALESMANSHIP
For Office Managers, Correspondents, Stenographers, Clerks, Salesmen and All Who Wish to make a Success of Business

M. W. Savage, President International Stock Food Co., has said: "If all my salesmen, stenographers, clerks, etc., would learn to write a correct and effective letter, they would be worth 25% more to me, and I should be willing to pay them accordingly."

American business is being completely revolutionized by the development of mail-order methods. Sears, Roebuck & Co. sold $37,000,000 worth of goods exclusively by mail last year, and have just been capitalized for $40,000,000. This immense business has been built up within the past few years, and this is but one of thousands of similar businesses.

But the fact is, as Alexander H. Revell of Chicago says: "Every house could sell by mail with profit," and must to hold its business.

This means that the one sure and certain way to business advancement, for young salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers and clerks, as well as for office managers, is to LEARN HOW TO DO BUSINESS BY MAIL.

Success depends almost entirely upon knowing how to write letters, advertisements, circulars, and catalogues that have PULL in them.

What is Pull?

The Cody System of Instruction cards was prepared to teach advertising managers and the heads of big houses the SECRET OF PUTTING PULL into their letters and advertising matter. It has been splendidly endorsed by the business world, and Mr. Cody has been recognized as "the leading expert in his line in this country" (so called by the manager of the biggest mail order concern in the world.)

It is a wonderful analysis of BUSINESS PSYCHOLOGY (how to deal with human nature by mail) and BUSINESS ENGLISH (finding the words that make people do things). As a great advertising expert once remarked, "It is the only system that really teaches how to *write* advertisements." But it teaches the common stenographer how to write common letters with PULL in them, and the merest clerk how to become manager through ability to write clear, simple, effective letters. There are thousands of such positions to every one for straight-out advertisement writing.

And back of the SYSTEM is THE MAN. Sherwin Cody himself personally instructs the novice, whether head of a big house or the humblest clerk, by a systematic, simple method that assures success of some kind to every one.

We Prove Our Claims.

In the spring of 1904 Mr. B. H. Jefferson, for years advertising manager for Lyon & Healy, examined the Cody system for handling business correspondence and wrote Mr. Cody as follows: "Your training system in business letter writing is just my idea of what it should be. It ought to double the efficiency of the average correspondent. Your points on how to give individuality and selling force to a letter will be equally sought by business houses and by young men desirous of advancement in the business world." He ordered the cards sent to him weekly so that he could personally perfect himself in the system.

A little less than a year later he sent the following check for courses for the leading men in the Lyon & Healy firm.

No. 102860. $100.00.

Pay to the order of Sherwin Cody

One Hundred ..... *Dollars*

To Chicago National Bank *Lyon & Healy*
Chicago. *J. P. Byrne*
Treasurer.

This check was reproduced in various magazines and brought a considerable number of inquiries as to whether Lyon & Healy had received their money's worth in this deal. To a score or more of such letters Mr. Jefferson sent the following reply:

"We are pleased to endorse Mr. Sherwin Cody's System for Correspondents. We presented it to our leading men some months ago, and all of them have thanked different members of the house for the new ideas which they have received from that source. We consider it distinctly helpful.

"Very truly yours, LYON & HEALY."

One of the men who took the course says a lady wrote to him soon after he inaugurated the Cody System in his correspondence, saying "Your last letter is the first really polite note I ever received from the firm of Lyon & Healy."

"Operating Correspondents"—(write their own letters on the typewriter—no shorthand) earn $15 to $25 a week; thoroughly trained by the Cody System.

Send $1 by return mail (subject to refund if you desire) and we will send promptly Mr. Cody's latest book "Success in Letter Writing" (cloth, 224 pp., size 5x7 in.) and the first six instruction cards (for examination) with full information. State whether business man or beginner, as we have elementary and advanced courses.

School of English, 627 Opera House, Chicago

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The irate farmer hurried on his clothes, and, hastening to the door, asked, "Which way has he gone?"

"Toward H——," replied one of the farmers.

Another offered the loan of a horse he bestrode, which offer the sleepy farmer accepted. After riding all night he found himself at daylight next morning riding his own horse.—*Tit Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

July 27.—Secretary Root is warmly welcomed upon his arrival at Rio de Janeiro.

British naval estimates introduced in the House of Commons show a reduction of $12,700,000. Three more battle-ships of the *Dreadnought* class are planned for.

July 28.—Two trains are held up by Revolutionists in Russian Poland and robbed of over $40,000 of government money, after two officers and seven men of the accompanying guard are killed.

An American officer, Lieut. Clarence England, of the cruiser *Chattanooga*, is killed at Chefoo by a rifle bullet fired by a French sailor at target practise.

July 30.—John Lawrence Toole, formerly one of England's greatest comedians, dies at Brighton, in his seventy-fifth year.

General Oku is appointed chief-of-staff of the Japanese army to succeed the late Baron Kodama.

The British Education bill passes its third reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 192.

July 31.—Troops at the Sveaborg fortress in Russia mutiny, artillerymen seizing some of the forts and bombarding the main fortress. Fighting lasts all night and far into the day until the outbreak is suppressed, after hundreds are killed.

Winston Spencer Churchill, in the House of Commons, explains the Government's plans for a Transvaal constitution; equal suffrage rights to be given to Boer and Briton.

Secretary Root addresses the Pan-American Congress on the process of establishing effective self-government and the progress which nations have made toward self-control.

August 1.—The Czar authorizes the American syndicate to begin work on the Trans-Siberian-Alaska Railroad project.

The Workmen Councils at Moscow and St. Petersburg issue orders to prepare for a general strike.

August 2.—Ambassador Reid opens the course of summer lectures at the Cambridge University, speaking on the rise of the United States.

The mutineers at Sveaborg, Finland, surrender, and an outbreak at Cronstadt is quickly suppressed.

Domestic.

July 27.—Judge Landis, in Chicago, settles the long controversy over the ownership of Zion City, declares that Dowie is only a trustee of the property, and appoints a receiver and orders the election of a new overseer.

The attorneys for the Government decide in Chicago to place the case against the Standard Oil Company before a special Federal Grand Jury.

July 28.—Papers are published showing that former President Garcia, of Ecuador, tried to sell the Galapagos Islands to the United States.

Thirteen competitors for the Glidden automobile trophy finish the tour with perfect scores.

July 29.—New York Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey makes public the results of his investigations of losses by fire companies in San Francisco, showing the total to exceed $132,000,000.

July 31.—The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Hamburg, refuses to pay its San-Francisco fire claims amounting to $4,000,000, relying upon the earthquake clause of the policies.

Green and Gaynor take an appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation declare a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock of the company.

August 2.—Michigan and North Dakota Democrats indorse William J. Bryan for President in 1908.

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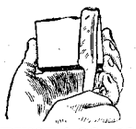

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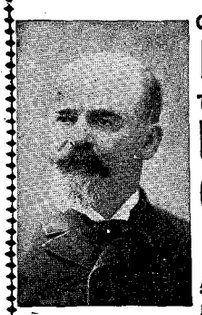

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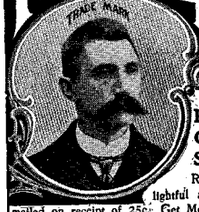

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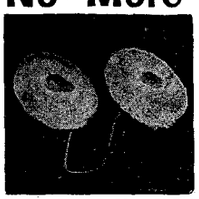

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"C. P.," Buffalo, N. Y.—"Is the expression *grammatical error* correct?"

The expression is common, but is sometimes considered a violation of grammatical precision, the phrase "an error in grammar" being recommended as preferable.

"J. H.," Valparaiso, Chile.—"Please give the full meaning of *vanadium*."

Vanadium is a silver-white metallic element difficult of extraction and extremely rare. Of itself it is of no value, tho certain of its salts yield compounds that produce intense permanent black colors. Its name is derived from *Vanadis*, the Scandinavian goddess, sometimes called *Freya* in Norse mythology. In chemistry its symbol is V; its atomic weight is 51.4; specific gravity, 5.87; it is fusible in oxyhydric flame, and was discovered in vanadinite and other rare minerals by Sefstrom in 1830.

"P. I. J.," New York.—"Referring to the use of *He don't* or *She don't*, A asserts that if the conjunction *if* be placed before the noun, and the sentence made subjunctive in form, the verb would then be proper in form, as, 'If he do not' or 'If she do not.' B contends that this is not correct and that even tho the word *if* is used the verb should be *does*, and not *do*. Please determine whose contention is correct.

The form "If he do" as the subjunctive present singular has been in use since the sixteenth century, but to-day "be" and "were" are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms. In modern usage, however, the use of *does* instead of *do* prevails.

"G. C." Roanoke, Va.—"Is it correct to say, 'We are *liable* to be sued'? Should not the phrase be 'We are *likely* to be sued'?

Both the phrases cited by "G. C." are correct, but the meanings are different. *Liable* refers to a contingency regarded as unfavorable. *Likely* refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable and usually favorable.

"Subscriber," Wilkes Barre, Pa.—"(1) Would not *Moorish* be better than *Moroccan*? (2) What is the correct word to use to designate a native of Panama? (3) Is *Ab'y-dos* (*y* pronounced as long *i*) the correct pronunciation of the name of the ancient Egyptian city? (4) Should *Seville* be pronounced say'vil or sev'il? (5) How should *Irene* be pronounced? What does it mean?

(1) The word *Moorish* denotes the Moors. In modern usage the term is usually applied to the conquerors and rulers of Spain from 711 to 1492. *Moroccan* is the term preferred to designate the inhabitants of modern Morocco. (2) According to the Constitution of the Republic of Panama, the inhabitants are designated *Panamans*. (3) The STANDARD DICTIONARY places the accent on the second syllable—*A-by'dos* (*y* as in *by*). We find no record of the pronunciation you give. (4) *Seville* is pronounced correctly *sev'il* or *say-vil'*. (5) Irene is pronounced *eye-reen'* or *eye-ree'nay*. It is a proper name derived from the Greek and means "peace."

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